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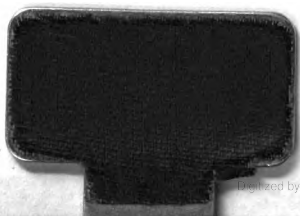
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# CATALOGUE

OF

KITCHEN GARDEN, HERB, TREE, FIELD  
AND FLOWER

## SEEDS,

BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS,

FRUIT TREES, SHRUBS,

GRAPE VINES AND AGRICULTURAL BOOKS;

FOR SALE AT THE SEED STORE CONNECTED WITH THE  
NEW ENGLAND FARMER, NO. 52, NORTH  
MARKET STREET,  
BOSTON.

---

BY JOHN B. RUSSELL.

---

WITH DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATING THE MORE RARE AND  
DELICATE SORTS OF SEED.

---

WITH A LIST OF  
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

FOR SALE AT THE WAREHOUSE IN THE SAME BUILDING;

BY JOSEPH R. NEWELL.

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THIRD EDITION.

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BOSTON:

PRESS OF I. R. BUTTS, WILSON'S LANE.

1829.

## NEW AMERICAN GARDENER.

This work is compiled by the Editor of the New England Farmer, with the assistance of a number of scientific and practical Horticulturalists in the vicinity of Boston and New York. The articles are arranged alphabetically, and comprise complete directions for raising the most useful **VEGETABLES** and **FRUITS** which can be conveniently and economically cultivated in the climate of New England and the Middle States; as well as an elaborate article on **FLOWERS**, and on **LANDSCAPE** or **PICTURESQUE GARDENS**, on the general management of the **SILK WORM**, and the manufacture of **SILK**, and a Treatise on the culture of **GRAPE VINES** and the **STRAWBERRY**. The article on **Fruit Trees** (from the pen of the Hon. JOHN LOWELL) contains an enumeration and description of all the Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries, Plums, Nectarines, Apricots, &c. &c. that can be raised to the most advantage, and their relative forwardness in bearing, which will be found to be of incalculable benefit to gentlemen in laying out orchards. Each of the above articles is furnished by gentlemen practically acquainted with the subjects on which they have written.

The following is the General Index of the book, which is superadded to a *Calendrical Index, giving directions for performing the work of all the months in the year as they follow in succession.*

Apple	Curculio	Indian corn	Parsnip
Apple tree	Currant	Inoculation, or	Pea
Apricot	Cuttings	budding	Peach tree
Artichoke	Dandelion	Insects	Pear tree
Asparagus	Dibble	Jerusalem Art- } ichoke	Pepper
Balm	Dill	LANDSCAPE & } PICTUR- ESQUE GAR- } DENS	Plum tree
Barley	Drains	Lavender	Potato
Bean	Duck	Layers	Pruning
Beet	Egg plant	Leaves	Pumpkin
Bene plant	Elder	Leek	Quince
Borecole	Elecampane	Lettuce	Radish
Bcrer	Endive	Locust tree	Rhubarb
Broccoli	Espaliers	Love apple	Roller
Brussels sprouts	Fennel	Madder	Rose
Buckthorn	FLOWERS, OR- } NAMENTAL }	Mangel Wurtzel	Rosemary
Cabbage	FRUITS	Marjoram	Rue
Canker worm	FRUIT TREES	Melon	Sage
Caraway	Garlick	Mint	Salsify
Cardoon	Gooseberry	Mulberry	Savory
Carrot	Gourd	Mushroom	Sea kale
Caterpillar	Grafting	Mustard	SILK
Cauliflower	Green house	Nectarine	Skirret
Celery	Hawthorn	Nursery	Spinach
Chamomile	Heading down	Oak	Squash
Cherry tree	Hedges	Okra	STRAWBERRY
Chervil	Hoeing	Onion	Tansy
Chive	Horse Radish	Orchard	Tarragon
Colewort	Hot bed	Parsley	Teasel
Coriander	Hot house		Thyme
Cress, water	Hyssop		Tomato
Cress, garden	Inarching		Turnip
Cucumber			VINE.

In addition to the above, the work contains a variety of articles on Domestic Wines from the Red and Black Currant, Gooseberries, Elder Berries, &c. jellies from fruits, preservation of fruits, &c. and many other articles on domestic economy, which will make the work desirable in families. It is handsomely printed, and makes a volume of 312 pages. Price \$1 25.

Any person who will obtain subscribers for, or engage five copies, and forward \$6 00 as payment in full, shall have a sixth copy gratis, for his trouble. Booksellers and traders supplied at the usual discount.



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### ADVERTISEMENT.

As the *variety* and *quantity* of Seeds kept at this Establishment are by far greater than at any other place in New England, orders for the British Provinces, the West India market, or the Southern States, can always be executed with promptness, at satisfactory prices. Dealers in Seeds, and country traders, supplied, at wholesale or retail, on the best terms.

Persons who wish for Seeds to sell again, can be supplied at a very liberal discount, with boxes of various sizes, containing a complete assortment of the Seeds mostly used in a kitchen garden; neatly put up on a new plan, in small papers, labelled and sealed, ready for retail, with printed directions on each package, for its management; and every sort warranted to be of the very first quality.

The list of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, &c. has been arranged by several experienced gentlemen; and will be found to be a judicious selection, having reference to their times of ripening, &c. It comprises the most valuable sorts now cultivated, including the celebrated new fruits of those distinguished horticulturists, Van Mons and Duquesne, and Mr Knight, President of the London Horticultural Society. Orders for any amount, either for the United States or Europe, can be executed at the customary prices, and the greatest care will be taken with the packing and labelling of trees.

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## PREFACE.

**THE** Seeds offered to the public in this Catalogue, are all raised in the vicinity of Boston, (with a few exceptions) by experienced and responsible growers, who have been in the business of raising seeds for years. Great care has been taken to have every sort raised in the greatest purity, *perfectly distinct from any other sort of the same species*. Some few varieties of seed, which will not ripen in this country, are imported from the first establishments in Europe, whose veracity and faithfulness may be relied on.

In a business of this description, it cannot be expected but that complaints will sometimes be made of seeds not vegetating; but candid men will allow that the fault is not always in the *seed*. The best seed may fail of coming up, on several accounts; some kinds may be sown too early, and be chilled in the ground before vegetating—they may be scorched in the ground in dry seasons, by the burning rays of the sun—they are often eaten by worms and insects, and are frequently covered too deep in the earth, particularly delicate flower seeds. The best method of proving the quality of the seed is to sow a few in a box of loose earth, placed in a warm room, keeping the earth moist. If the seed is good, it will vegetate in a reasonable time. A quicker method is to roll up a few seed in a quantity of *wet moss*, which will soon determine their character.

The *bug holes* frequently seen in peas, are not occasioned by age, but are the work of an insect, who deposits her eggs in the pods as soon as they have arrived at a state of maturity sufficient to show the peas which are within them. In the evening or in a cloudy day, the eggs are deposited on the outside of the pod, where they soon hatch, and the worm eats directly through, and enters the tender young pea, where it lodges, and remains feeding on its contents, until it changes to a chrysalis, and thence to a fly or beetle, before the succeeding spring; but do not eat their way out till the frosts are past, which is about the time peas are generally planted. "But what is surprising," says Bartram, a distinguished naturalist of Pennsylvania, "the worm leaves the eye or sprout of the pea untouched, so that almost every pea vegetates and thrives vigorously, notwithstanding a large part of the pea seems to be consumed." A friend of ours in Dorchester lately planted two rows, one of sound peas, the other with peas full of *bug holes*, both vegetated and thrived with scarcely any perceptible difference.

A few remarks have been added on the requisite soil and proper cultivation of some of the rarer sorts of esculent vegetables, which have been revised by a gentleman of great experience in gardening and horticulture.

We have annexed the *scientific name* to the common, and the *French* to the leading name of each species, for the accommodation of all who desire to become acquainted with them.

Connected with the Seed Trade, we have a large assortment of the most approved books on Agriculture, Horticulture, Gardening, and Botany; and can supply Agricultural Libraries and others with books—not usually found elsewhere—on reasonable terms.

To the patronage of the public we commend this Establishment—willing that it should stand or fall, on its own merits. We hope by faithfulness, perseverance, and *constant personal attention*, to render it, not only useful to ourselves, but of considerable benefit to the Agricultural community.

Boston, August, 1829.

## HOT BEDS.

**HOT BEDS** are things not merely of luxury, as has been asserted, but of real utility, especially to farmers and gardeners who send their productions to market. Plants which are brought to maturity in the open air may often be rendered fit for the table a month earlier in consequence of being sown and forwarded during the earlier stages of their existence in hot beds. The following is given in the *New England Farmer*, as a good method of preparing hot beds.

In the month of March, mark out your bed to the size of the frame you design to cover it, which is generally six feet in length and three in breadth, covered with glass, set in sashes of twelve panes each, say of 7 by 9 glass. The sashes should be hung with hinges upon the back side, to admit their being raised up or let down in front, at pleasure. The front side of the sashes to incline downwards from the back side, about six inches. The frame, or box, is tight upon all four of its sides, and generally about twelve inches high in front, and eighteen inches on the back side.

Dig your bed thus marked off, and cover it with litter from the horse stable—stamp down your several layers, until your bed is raised to the height you wish—then cover the bed with a layer of rich earth from 6 to 12 inches thick, and set on your frame; in 8 or 10 days it will generally be ready for planting, if the weather is mild. If the fermentation is too powerful, and the heat too active, give it air by raising the lights in your frame, until you have obtained a right temperature—(which you may observe by placing your hand upon the bed, or thrusting it into it.) You may then plant your early cucumbers, radishes, salads, &c.—those plants will soon come forward, and may be transplanted into other hot beds, not so powerful, or promiscuously into the garden, and covered with other small frames, of 1, 2, and 4 panes of glass, according to circumstances, and the remainder may stand for use. These plants may be generally brought to perfection about one month earlier than in open ground.

Asparagus may be forced in hot beds to advantage in the following manner: Draw or dig from your asparagus bed as many roots as will fill your hot beds, and set them in rows that will admit the hoe between, and from one to three inches apart in the rows; roots of four years old, and that have never been cut, answer best—cover with your frame, and when you pick for use, cut within the ground.

In the cultivation of Carolina potatoes, it is best to start them in a hot bed, and afterwards transplant them, by which a good crop is obtained. For further directions on the culture of Carolina potatoes, see *N. E. Farmer*, vol. v. p. 298; and on hot beds, *Fessenden's New American Gardener*.

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## ROLLING OF SEEDS.

It is very important that many kinds of seeds should be rolled in by a heavy roller, or by pressing the earth down hard upon them by placing a board on the bed, and walking across it several times. Celery, spinach, onions, and many other kinds of garden seeds, will not vegetate unless the earth is pressed on them hard, or rolled, after being sown.

## ESCULENT VEGETABLES, &c.

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### ARTICHOKE—Artichaut.

Green Globe

*Cynara scolymus*

It should be planted in April and May, in fine rich earth, three-fourths of an inch deep. In the course of the season, cauliflowers, spinach, lettuce, &c. can be sown between the rows. (The vegetable called *Jerusalem Artichoke*, a native of Brazil, is not properly an Artichoke, but a tuberous rooted sun-flower; propagated by roots; and is recommended by some for cattle; but is difficult to be eradicated, after it has once got into the ground.)

### ASPARAGUS—Asperge.

Gravesend

*Asparagus officinalis*

Battersea

— var.

Large White Reading

— var.

Sown in April and May, in the same manner as onions, in rows 18 inches apart. Let it stand one or two years—transplant into trenches 4 feet wide, dug, if the soil will admit, 15 inches deep—fill up six inches with rotten manure—place the roots 14 inches apart. See also *New England Farmer*, vol. iv. page 278, and *Fessenden's New American Gardener*.

### BEANS—[English dwarfs.]—Haricots nains Anglais.

Early Mazagan

*Vicia faba*

Sword Long-pod

— var.

Green Nonpareil

— var.

Broad Windsor

— var.

These four varieties should be planted as early as practicable in May. To render them more productive they should have their tops broken off when in bloom, otherwise they will run to flowers with but few pods.

### BEANS—[Kidney dwarfs or string.] Haricots verts nains.

Early Yellow Cranberry

*Phaseolus vulgaris*

Early Mohawk

— var.

(This is the earliest of all the dwarf beans, and has the singular property of enduring a smart frost, without injury, on which account it can be sown earlier than any of the others.)

Early Yellow Six-weeks	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>
Early Canada Dwarf	— var.
Early Cream-colored	— var.
Early Dun-colored, or Quaker	— var.
Early China Dwarf	— var.
Large White Kidney Dwarf	— var.
Refugee, or Thousand to One	— var.
Rob Roy	— var.
White Cutlass, or Carolina	— var.
Warrington, or Marrow	— var.
White Cranberry Dwarf	— var.
Red Cranberry Dwarf	— var.

## BEANS—[Pole or running.] Haricots rames.

Large White Lima	<i>Phaseolus limensis</i>
Saba, or Carolina	— var.
Speckled Saba	— var.
Speckled Cranberry, or Wild Goose	— var.
Scarlet Runners	— var. <i>coccinea</i>
White Dutch Runners	— <i>vulgaris</i>
Dutch Case-knife, or Princess	} string.
Red Cranberry	
White Cranberry	
Asparagus, or Yard-long	<i>Dolichos sesquipedalis</i>

Planted as soon as the warmth of the ground will admit in April and May.

## BEET—Betterave.

Early Blood Turnip-rooted	<i>Beta rubra, radice rapa</i>
Early White Scarcity	— var. <i>pallide alba</i>
Early Dwarf Blood, (very dark)	— var. <i>pumila</i>
Long Blood Red	— <i>vulgaris rubra</i>
Yellow Turnip-rooted	— <i>lutea major var.</i>
Sir J. Sinclair's, or Swiss Chard	—

A spinaceous vegetable, cultivated extensively in Switzerland, on account of its stalks, which are very large, tender, and succulent, and cooked like Asparagus—and its leaves, which are as tender as Lettuce, and are cooked like Spinach, to which it is superior, for summer greens.

Mangel Wurtzel	— <i>cicla</i>
Green (for stews or soups)	— var. <i>pallide virens</i>
French Sugar, or Amber	— var.

Sown from April to June—The Early Turnip Blood Beet is the earliest, and of excellent quality for summer use; the tops being

valuable for boiling as greens. The Mangel Wurtzel and Sugar Beet are well known and esteemed for cattle; as the Mangel Wurtzel produces a great deal of foliage; its leaves can be stripped twice in each season for fodder. It is recommended to soak the seed 48 hours before planting. A crop of these roots was raised by Messrs. T. & H. Little of Newbury, in 1824, on an acre, weighing 74,518 pounds.

### BENE PLANT.

### *Sesamum orientale*

This was introduced into the Southern States by the negroes from Africa. It abounds in many parts of Africa. Sonnini and Brown, travellers in Egypt, say it is much cultivated there for the purpose of feeding horses, and for culinary purposes. The negroes in Georgia boil a handful of the seeds with their allowance of Indian Corn. Probably no plant yields a larger proportion of oil, which Dr Cooper of Philadelphia has pronounced equal to the finest olive oil. But it is worthy of cultivation in the Northern States principally as a medicinal plant. A gentleman in Virginia has given Messrs. Thorburn & Son the following account of its virtues. "It requires to be sown early in April, at a distance of about one foot apart. A few leaves of the plant, when green, plunged a few times in a tumbler of water, makes it like a thin jelly, without taste or color, which children afflicted with the summer complaint will drink freely, and is said to be the best remedy ever discovered. It has been supposed, that (under Providence) the lives of three hundred children were saved by it last summer in Baltimore, and I know the efficacy of it by experience in my own family." This plant will throw out a greater profusion of leaves, by breaking off the top when it is about half grown.

### BORECOLE—Chou frise vert. *Brassica oleracea selenisia*

Sown in May—Valuable for winter and spring greens, when the frost is not too powerful for it. It is generally recommended to transplant them into trenches, and cover them with straw before winter, that the heads may be cut off as wanted. In spring plant out the stems, which send forth delicious sprouts.

### BRUSSELS SPROUTS—Chou de Bruxelles a jets.

[*Brassica oleracea* var.]

This is an open headed cabbage; grows very high, and produces a great quantity of excellent sprouts in spring. To be sown in May, and treated like cabbages; should be covered in the fall.

### BROCCOLI—Chou Broccoli.

Early White

*Brassica oleracea*

Early Purple

— var.

Large Purple Cape (*very fine*)

— var.

The Broccoli generally succeeds well in our climate; and is a very delicious vegetable, resembling the cauliflower. The seed should be sown the last of May for a full late crop. In July plant them out in rows, two and a half feet apart, on a rich soil. They will flower in October. The earlier planted ones will flower in August and September. If any of the late plants should not flower before frost sets in, take them carefully up, and plant them in a warm cellar; they will flower before spring.

## CABBAGE—Chou.

Early York	<i>Brassica oleracea capitata</i>
Early Dutch	— var.
New Early Savoy	— var.
A new, genuine Savoy—heads in July.	
Early Emperor	— var.
Early Wellington	— var.
Early London Battersea	— var.
Early Sugar-loaf	— var.
Large Cape Savoy	— var.
Green Globe Savoy	— <i>sabauda</i>
Large Bergen, or Great American	— var.
Large Late Drumhead	— var.
Large Green-glazed	— var.
Large Scotch (for cattle)	— var.
Yellow Savoy	— var.
Russian	— var.
Chou de Milan	— var.
Tree, or Thousand-headed	— var.
Late Imperial	— var.
Late Sugar-loaf	— var.
Red Dutch, (for pickling)	— <i>rubra</i>
Turnip-rooted (below ground)	— <i>gongylodes</i>
Do., or Arabian (above do.)	— <i>napobrassica</i>

Sown in September, (in frames,) March and April for early sorts, in May for late. E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, in 1821, raised a crop of 44 tons to the acre.

CARDOON—Cardon. *Cynara cardunculus*.

For salads, soups, stews, &c. The stalks of the leaves being thick, fleshy, and crisp, are the parts eaten, being first blanched by raising up earth around them like celery, 2 or 3 feet high, to render it white, tender, and of an agreeable flavor, which would otherwise be rank and bitter. It should be sown broadcast in rich earth, in April, and transplanted in June. It is in perfection in autumn and winter.

## CARROT—Carotte.

Early Horn (very fine for the table)	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Long Orange	— var.
Altringham (a fine sort, for field culture)	— var.
Blood Red	— var.
Lemon	— var.

Planted from April to June 20th. These roots thrive best in a rich loam well pulverised.



**CAULIFLOWER—Chou-fleur.****Early  
Late***Brassica oleracea botrytes*

These should be sown late in August and September for early ones the next spring—in April and May for late—treated generally like cabbages—should be transplanted three feet apart, in rich, moist land. In order to make them blanch handsomely, the leaves must be closed together at top and tied gently. This delicious vegetable, as well as the *Broccoli*, is deserving of more general cultivation. The heads or flowers of the plant, when boiled in a clean linen cloth, and served up with melted butter, form a most delicate vegetable dish. It is a great favorite in Europe. Dr Johnson used to say, “*of all the flowers of the garden, give me the cauliflower.*”

**CELERY—Celeri.****White Solid***Apium graveolens dulce***Rose-colored Solid**— *var.***New Silver Giant**— *var.***Italian**— *italica***Celeriac, or Turnip-rooted**— *rapaceum*

Sown in April and May. Celery seed seldom vegetates under four or five weeks after sowing. The best method is, to sow the seed in mellow, rich earth, in a situation shaded, or covered by boards, till the seed has vegetated—and observe to keep the ground always moist. Afterwards planted out in trenches for blanching.

**CHERVIL—Cerfeuil. *Cosma cerefolium.***

Esteemed for soups and salads. Sown occasionally from April to September.

**CHIVES, or CIVES—Civette. *Allium schænoprasum.***

A small species of onion, used in the spring for salads—propagated by slips, which should be planted in clusters, six or eight inches apart.

**COLEWORT, or COLLARDS—Chou vert.***[Brassica oleracea viridis.]*

A species of cabbage, planted from April to July.

**CORN SALAD, or VETTIKOST—[Fetticus.]***[Mache ou Doucette. Valeriana locusta olitoria.]*

A common annual plant, sown in September, raked in, thinned out to two or three inches asunder, and used in composition with lettuce and other salad herbs, and as a substitute for these when deficient.

**CRESS—Cresson Alenois.****Curled, or Peppergrass***Lepidium sativum***Broad-leaved Garden**— *var.***Water***Sysimbrium nasturtium*

Sown from April to September.

## CUCUMBER—Concombre.

Early Russian	<i>Cucumis sativa</i>
Early Frame	— var.
Early Green Cluster	— var.
Long White Spined	— var.
Long Green Turkey	— var.
Long White Turkey	— var.
Long Prickly	— var.
Short Prickly	— var.
Girkin, or West India (for pickling)	— <i>prophetarum</i>

Planted from April to June—from June 20th to July 10th for pickles. The Green and White Turkey are both very fine, either for forcing, or open culture.—The Early Russian is short, very prolific—but does not answer well for forcing in hot beds.

DANDELION—Dent de Leon. *Leontodon Tarazacum*.

Planted in April and May—Likewise propagated by roots—well known for its excellence for early greens, salads, &c.

## ENDIVE, or SUCCORY—Chicoree.

Green Curled	<i>Cichorium endivia crispa</i> .
White Curled	— var.
Broad-leaved Batavian (best for winter)	— var.

Sown from May to July, for salad—and blanched.

GARDEN BURNET—Pimprinelle. *Poterium san-*  
[guisorba.

A medicinal herb, propagated generally by cuttings,—seed sown from April to August.

GARLICK SETTS—Ail. *Allium*.

A species of onion, propagated by offsets; take a good sized bulb, divide it into its small parts, plant them in rows, four feet apart, in good ground.

INDIAN CORN—[6 cts. per ear, 25 cts. per qt.] *Mais*.

Early Tuscarora, (very early & fine for the table)	<i>Zea mays</i>
Early Jefferson	— var.
Early Canadian	— var.
Early Golden Sioux	— var.

A yellow, productive sort, recommended for field culture.

Sweet, or Sugar, or Rareripe, (best for boiling)	— var.
Nonpareil, or Pearl (curious and beautiful)	— var.
Mottled (curious)	— var.
Large Flour-white	— var.
Large Southern Horse-tooth	— var.

Planted in April and May.

## KALE—Chou d'Ecosse.

Green Curly Scotch

*Brassica oleracea sabellica*

Purple Curled

— *laciniata*

Sea

*Crambe maritima*

The *Sea Kale* grows spontaneously on many parts of the sea-coast of England. The inhabitants seek for it in the spring, and remove the pebbles or sand with which it is usually covered to the depth of several inches, and cut off the young and tender leaves and stalks, as yet unexpanded, and in a blanched state, close to the crown of the root.

It is easily raised in the interior—is very hardy—grows in any dry tolerable soil—is perennial, and costs but little labor, and may be raised from the seed or the root; (if raised from the seed, it should be cracked before planting, or, what is much better, plant the new seed in October, as soon as ripe, when they will grow freely—the seed is shy of vegetating if kept till spring.) Fifty plants, occupying a very small space, will supply a family. In its taste it resembles the cauliflower. The only labor it requires, is to cover it with sand or earth, with pots or boxes, in March, to blanch it, or make it white. If not blanched, it is not so beautiful to the eye, or so tender, or so delicate to the taste, as if blanched. It should be very thoroughly boiled, and is better if boiled in milk and water. It should be served up like cauliflower, with melted butter. It comes in at a season when our vegetables in this country are very deficient. Sown in April and May, and in October (with the new seed.)

## LEEK—Poireau ou Porreau.

Large Scotch

*Allium porum*

London

— var.

A species of the onion—should be sown from April to August, and treated generally like onions.

## LETTUCE—Laitue.

Early Curled Silesia (*early and fine*)*Lactuca sativa*India (*large, fine heads*)

— var.

Royal Cape (*very fine*)

— var.

Fine for retaining its excellence during the hottest weather; introduced from the Cape of Good Hope by SAMUEL G. PERKINS, Esq.

Green-head, or Saxony Cabbage

— var.

Imperial

— var.

Hardy Hammersmith (*early*)

— var.

Brown Dutch

— var.

Tennisball, or Rose (*early, small heads*)

— var.

Drumhead

— var.

Magnum Bonum Cos

— var.

Ice Cos

— var.

Brighton Cos

— var.

White Cos, or Loaf

— var.

Green Cos

— var.

Sown from April to September—in February and March in hot beds. The Royal Cape, Early Curled Silesia and Tennisball, are highly esteemed in the Boston market.—The India lettuce is a new and very superior variety—introduced to this country by a gentleman of Philadelphia.

### MARTYNIA. *Martynia proboscidea*.

Planted in May.—A fine pickle—and of easy culture, with showy flowers.

### MELON—Melon.

Green Citron ( <i>fine</i> )	} green flesh.	<i>Cucumis melo</i>
Murray's Pine-apple		—— var.
Persian		—— var.
Nutmeg		—— var.
Minorca		—— var.
Palermo		—— var.

A fine, green fleshed melon, of very rich flavor, and keeps late in the season;—introduced from Sicily by Wm. Rorex, Esq. of Boston.

Large Canteleupe	—— var.
Star ( <i>a very late variety</i> )	—— var.
Pomegranate, or Musk ( <i>fine</i> )	—— odoratissimus
Carolina Water	<i>Cucurbita cirtrullus</i>
Long Island Water	—— var.
Apple-seeded Water ( <i>early</i> )	—— var.

(A few extra fine sorts from Europe, in papers at 25 cts. per paper.)

Sown in April and May; great care should be taken to plant the various sorts of melons at a great distance from each other, otherwise the best kinds will be spoiled the first season. Melon seeds soaked 24 hours in a decoction of tobacco and water, will be effectually protected against bugs.

### MELONGENA, or EGG PLANT—*Melongene ou Aube*.

Purple (*best for culinary purposes*) *Solanum melongena*  
 White (*ornamental*) ——— *vovifera*

This may be sown in hot beds in March, in the open air in May. They should be raised about two feet asunder, with a little earth drawn up round their stems; when about a foot high, they will produce plenty of fruit, of most beautiful appearance. When sliced and nicely fried, with ham, &c. they are esteemed as a delicious vegetable. It is difficult, however, to make the seed vegetate in the open air—should always be started in hot beds.

### MUSTARD—Moutarde.

White, or English *Sinapis alba*  
 Brown ——— *nigra*

A fine salad—Sown in April and May.

**NASTURTIUM—Capucine.** *Tropæolum majus.*

This is deserving of cultivation on account of its beautiful orange colored flowers, its excellence in salads, and its use in garnishing dishes. The grain, berries, or seeds of this plant, which it produces abundantly, make an estimable pickle: in the opinion of many preferable to capers. It is sown in drills in April and May, nearly an inch deep. When about six inches high, it should have sticks placed to climb upon,—or they may be planted by the side of fences, palings, &c.

**OKRA—Gombo.** *Hibiscus esculent.*

Sown in the beginning of May—used as an ingredient in soups, and is a beautiful ornamental plant. It is cultivated extensively in the West Indies. Its ripe seeds burned and used like coffee, can scarcely be distinguished therefrom. It should be planted an inch deep, and hoed two or three times like peas.

**ONION—Oignon.**

White Portugal

*Allium cepa*

Yellow Dutch

— var.

Denmark

— var.

A new variety, introduced by T. MELVILLE, Esq.—of fine quality, straw colored, and keeps well.

Stratsburgh

— var.

Large Red

— var.

Sown in May. The *White* is sown in July and August, for spring crops.

The *Top or Tree Onion* has the remarkable property of producing the onions at the top of the stalk—and is valuable for domestic use, particularly for pickling, in which they are excellent, and superior in flavor to the common kinds. It is also used for any other purpose that onions usually are. It is perennial and propagated by planting the bulbs in spring or autumn, either the root, bulbs, or those on the top of the stalks. The latter if planted in spring, as directed for the other kinds, will produce very fine handsome sized onions of excellent flavor. The root bulbs increase greatly by offsets, and should be taken up once in every two or three years, when the stems decay in autumn, and replanted again to produce a supply of top bulbs.

The *Potatoe Onion* is of late introduction into our country. It possesses the singular property of producing from one onion, six or seven in a clump, under ground, similar to potatoes. It partakes of the mildness of the onion of Portugal, grows very large, and is easily cultivated. Prepare your land in the best manner, and plant out one onion in a hill, the hills to be one and a half feet apart. The ground should be frequently hoed about them. It does not produce seed as other onions, but is increased by the root. See Fessenden's *New American Gardener*, page 219.

### PARSLEY—Persil.

- Curled, or Double *Apium petroselinum crispum*  
 Dwarf Curled (*very much curled*) ——— var.  
 Hamburg, or Large rooted ——— *var. tuberosum*  
 Siberian (*very hardy, single leafed*)

Sown from April to August. Parsley seed seldom vegetates under five weeks after sowing; it is recommended to soak the seed twelve hours in water, mixed with sulphur. This process, with attentive watering, will cause the seed to vegetate in less than a fortnight. Parsley is sometimes used in field culture. See Fessenden's Gardener, page 224.

### PARSNEP—Panaïs.

- Large Dutch, or Swelling *Pastinaca sativa*  
 Silver Skin ——— var.

Sown from April to June—the seed is a long time in vegetating.

### PEAS—Pois.

- Early Washington, or True May *Pisum sativum*  
 Extra early and fine, grows to the height of two and a half feet.

- Early Double-blossomed Frame ——— var.  
 Extra early and fine, three feet.

- Early Frame, two and a half feet ——— var.

- Early Golden Hotspur, three feet ——— var.

- Early Charlton, three feet ——— var.

- Matchless, or True Tall Marrowfat, six feet ——— var.

- Dwarf Blue Imperial, one and a half feet ——— var.

A very superior sort,—an enormous bearer, and most delicious eating pea,—grows from 18 to 24 inches in height.

- New Nonpareil Marrowfat, three feet ——— var.

A new and very productive sort, from Scotland.

- Dwarf Blue Prussian, two and a half feet ——— var.

- Dwarf Spanish, or Fan, one foot ——— var.

- Ladies' Finger Marrows ——— var.

- Marrowfat, three and a half feet ——— var.

- Dwarf Sugar, (*eatable pods*) three feet ——— var.

- Knight's Tall Marrows, (\$1 per quart) ——— var.

A very delicate eating pea, and tolerable bearer—requires sticks 6 feet high.

- Tall Crooked-pod Sugar, (*eatable pods*) ——— var.

Sown from 1st of April to June. See Fessenden's New American Gardener.

### PEPPER—Piment.

- Long, or Cayenne *Capsicum annum*  
 Tomato-shaped, or Squash ——— *var. lycopersiciforme*

Bell	<i>Capsicum annum tetragonum</i>
Cherry	— var. <i>cerasciforme</i>

Sown in March on hot beds—May in open air.

### PUMPKINS—Citrouille ou Potiron.

Large Cheese	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i>
Connecticut Field	— var.
Finest Family	— var.
Mammoth, (have grown in Virginia to 226 lbs.)	— var.

Planted in May.

### RADISH—Ravé.

Early Frame	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>
Early Short-top Scarlet, (a superior sort)	— var.
Long Salmon	— var.
Philadelphia Yellow	— var.
Purple Short-top	— var.
Long White Summer, or Naples	— var.
Cherry, or Scarlet Turnip-rooted	— var.
Violet-colored Turnip-rooted	— var.
White Turnip-rooted	— var.
Black Fall, or Spanish (for winter use)	— var.

Sown every fortnight for summer use. Radishes require a soil about two parts of sand, one part garden loam, and a small quantity of stale manure, well pulverized—this will afford them semi-transparent, brittle, tender, and free from the attacks of the wire worm, which infests most rich garden soils.

### RHUBARB. *Rheum undulatum*.

An Asiatic plant, the stalks of which grow to the height of twenty four inches and the thickness of a lady's finger. Stripped of their outer covering, they yield a substance slightly acid, much admired, and used as an ingredient in puddings, tarts, pies, &c. It forms a great article in the London market, the stalks selling at about twenty five cents a bunch.

The seed should be sown in a rich, dry, sandy loam, about three-fourths of an inch deep, as early in the spring as possible, (if done in November they will vegetate in spring with more certainty;) when the young plants appear, keep them free from weeds, if dry weather, water them frequently, with but a little water at a time; and be very careful to protect them from the mid-day sun, till they get considerably strong, for if exposed fully to this during their infant state but few will escape destruction. A wide board placed side-wise on the south side, projecting over the plants a little, would serve this purpose effectually, without depriving them of the benefit of circulating air. The first season is their critical period, having survived that, they have nothing to fear. In November, the leaves having decayed, cover the crowns of the plants two inches deep, with earth from the intervals. In April strip off the covering till you perceive the

tops of the plants, give all the ground a slight digging, dress it neatly, keep the beds well hoed, and always free from weeds. It is much better propagated by *slips* from the old *roots*, in the spring months; the *seed* starts very readily if sown in the autumn, but is very shy of vegetating in the spring.

**SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER**—Salsifis ou [Cercifis. *Tragopogon porrifolium*.

Sown in April and May. Highly esteemed for its roots, (when properly cooked) stewed, and served up, with pepper and spice, as a sauce for some dishes. The roots should be packed in sand in a cellar during winter. See also, for the other uses of this excellent vegetable, Fessenden's *New American Gardener*.

**SKIRRET**—Chervis. *Sium sisarum*.

Sown in April and May. Esteemed for its roots, composed of several fleshy tubers, as large as a man's finger and joining together at top. This is eaten, boiled or stewed, with butter, pepper, and salt; or rolled in flour and fried. It is sown in beds, (the seed is five or six weeks in vegetating.) In autumn, when the leaves begin to decay, the roots will be fit for use, and continue so, till they begin to shoot in the spring. On the approach of winter, they should be taken up, and preserved like carrots. They are likewise propagated by slips.

**SCORZONERA**—Scorsonere. *Scorzonera hispanica*.

**SPINACH, or SPINAGE**—Epinard.

New Zealand

*Tetragona expansis*

A new sort—planted in May—stands the drought and great heat remarkably well.

Round-leaved, or Summer

*Spinacia oleracea*

Prickly, or Fall

— var.

English Patience-dock, (*early greens*) *Rumex patientia*

Used for greens—the round sown in April—the others from Aug. to Sept. The Prickly is sown in Aug. and Sept. for early spring greens.

**SQUASH**—Giraumon.

Early Bush Summer

*Cucurbita melo pepo*

Early Summer, (long) or warted — var.

Long Yellow Crook-neck — var. *verrucosa*

Vegetable Marrow — var.

Commodore Porter's Valparaiso — var.

Canada Crook-neck, (*small and sup.*) — var.

This is a small yellow crook-neck squash, and very productive;—peculiarly delicate and fine for the table, and ripens about the 1st of August—keeps well till the last of January.

Acorn

— var.

Planted as soon as the warmth of the ground will admit, late in April and May, at a distance from any other vines, as pumpkins, gourds, &c. or they will mix, and soon degenerate.



**TOMATO, or LOVE APPLE**—Tomate ou pomme  
[d'amour. *Solanum lycopersicum*.

Used in soups and sauces, to which it imparts an agreeable acid flavor; it is also stewed and dressed in various ways. It should be sown in a warm border, in May—or in hot beds in March.

**TURNIP**—Navet.

Those marked (*f*) are best for family use.

<i>f</i> Early White Dutch	<i>Brassica rapa</i>
<i>f</i> Early Garden-stone	— var.
<i>f</i> White Flat,	— var.
Green Round	— var.
<i>f</i> Red Round	— var.
<i>f</i> Swan's Egg	— var.
Large English Norfolk ( <i>for field culture</i> )	— var.
<i>f</i> Long-tankard, or Hanover	— var.
<i>f</i> Long Yellow French	— var.
<i>f</i> Yellow Maltese	— var.
Yellow Aberdeen ( <i>for field culture</i> )	— var.
<i>f</i> Yellow Stone, ( <i>a very fine sort</i> )	— var.
Yellow Swedish, Russia, or Ruta Baga	— var.
<i>f</i> Dedham	— var.

Sown in April and May for early crops—and all the summer months for succeeding crops. The Yellow Stone, Yellow Malta, and Yellow Aberdeen are of late introduction from Europe, and have proved a fine acquisition to New England vegetables—of richer quality and appearance, and of greater excellence for keeping in the spring.

## ESCULENT ROOTS AND PLANTS.

Plantes et racines potagères.

Chives	<i>Allium schænoprasum</i>
Garlick	— <i>sativum</i>
White Onion-sets	— <i>cepa</i>
Red Onion-sets	— var.
Shallots	— <i>ascalonicum</i>
Potato Onion	— var.
Top, or Tree-onion	— var.
Taragon, or Astragon	<i>Artemesia dracunculus</i>
Asparagus	<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>
Horse-radish	<i>Cochlearia armoracia</i>
Sweet Potato ( <i>Carolina</i> )	<i>Convolvulus batatas</i>
Sea Kale	<i>Crambe maritima</i>
Jerusalem Artichoke	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>

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Hop	<i>Humulus lupulus</i>
Undulated Rhubarb, (for tarts)	<i>Rheum undulatum</i>
Early Potatoes (very fine sorts)	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>
English White Kidney Potato	— var.
Lemon Thyme	<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>

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## FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS.

Graines de plantes céréales, at fourragères à l'usage des Agriculteurs.

Red top	<i>Agrostis stricta</i>
Blue Grass	— <i>cerula</i>
Sweet-scented Vernal-grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>
Tall-meadow Oats-grass	<i>Avena elatior</i>
Potato Oats	— var.
Mangel Wurtzel	<i>Beta cicla</i>
Large Scotch Cabbage	<i>Brassi. oleracea capitata</i>
English Rape or Cole Seed	— <i>napus</i>
Ruta Baga or Swedish Turnip	— <i>rapa</i>
Large White Norfolk Turnip	— var.
Yellow Aberdeen Turnip	— var.
Hemp	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Wild Succory, or Wild Endive	<i>Cichorium intibus</i>
Sweet Potato Slips	<i>Convolvulus batatas</i>
Orchard Grass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Fuller's Teasel	<i>Dipsachus fullonum</i>
Lentiles	<i>Errum lens</i>
Cotton	<i>Gossypium herbaceum</i>
Barley	<i>Hordeum</i>
Broom, Corn	<i>Holcus saccharratus</i>
Woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
Flax	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>
English Rye-grass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Lucerne, or French-clover	<i>Medicago sativa</i>
Trefoil or Yellow Clover	— <i>lupuena</i>
Virginia Tobacco	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>
Havana Tobacco	— var. <i>rustica</i>
Millet	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>
Field Burnet (for sheep)	<i>Peterium sanguisorba</i>
Field peas, white and green	<i>Pisum sativum</i>
Buckwheat	<i>Polygonum fagopyrum</i>

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Canary	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>
White Field Beans	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>
Timothy, or Herd's-Grass	<i>Phleum pratense</i>
Weld, or Dyer's Weed	<i>Reseda luteola</i>
Yellow Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Dyer's Madder	<i>Rubia tinctorum</i>
Spring Rye	<i>Secale cereale vernal</i>
Winter Rye	— <i>var. rhybernum</i>
White, or English Mustard	<i>Sinapis alba</i>
Brown Mustard	— <i>nigra</i>
English Kidney Potatoes	<i>Solanum tuberosa</i> , <i>var.</i>
Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
White Dutch Clover	— <i>repens</i>
White American Clover	— <i>var.</i>
Spring Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>
Spring Vetches	<i>Vicia sativa</i>
Winter Vetches	— <i>var.</i>
Indian Corn, of sorts	<i>Zea mays</i>

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## POT AND SWEET HERB SEEDS.

Graines d'herbes à l'usage de la cuisine ou odoriférantes.

SIX CENTS PER PAPER.

Garlick	<i>Allium sativum</i>
Officinal Bugloss	<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>
Officinal Borage	<i>Borago officinalis</i>
Caraway	<i>Carum carui</i>
Pot Marigold	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>
Lavender	<i>Lavendula spicata</i>
Sweet Basil	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>
Dwarf, or Bush Basil, ( <i>very fragrant</i> )	— <i>minimum</i>
Sweet or knotted Italian Marjorum	<i>Origanum marjorana</i>
Anise	<i>Pimpinella anisum</i>
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>
Common Sage	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>
Red Sage	— <i>clandestinoides</i>

Summer Savory  
 Winter Savory  
 Thyme  
 Fenugreek

*Satureja hortensis*  
 — *montana*  
*Thymus vulgaris*  
*Trigon. fœnum græcum*

## MEDICINAL HERB SEEDS.

Graines d'herbes médicinales.

SIX CENTS PER PAPER.

Marsh Mallows  
 Dill  
 Fenchio  
 Sweet Fennel  
 Chamomile  
 Spikenard  
 Burdock  
 Wormwood  
 Saffron  
 Jerusalem Oak  
 Wild Succory, or Wild Endive  
 Scurvy Grass  
 Meadow Saffron  
 Coriander  
 Official Cumin  
 Purple Fox Glove  
 Moldavian, or Lemon Balm  
 Boneset  
 Pennyroyal  
 Henbane  
 Hyssop  
 Elecampane  
 Dyer's Woad  
 Motherwort  
 Lovage, or Livoce  
 Bugle Weed  
 Horehound  
 Balm  
 Peppermint  
 Spearmint  
 Horsemint

*Althea officinalis*  
*Anethum graveolons*  
 — *var. ozoricum*  
 — *fœniculum*  
*Anthemis nobilis*  
*Arali racemosa*  
*Arctium lappa*  
*Artemesia absinthium*  
*Carthamus tinctorius*  
*Chenopodium botrys*  
*Chicorium intybus*  
*Cochlearea officinalis*  
*Colchicum autumnale*  
*Coriandrum maritima*  
*Cuminum cyminum*  
*Digitalis purpurea*  
*Dracocephal. moldavica*  
*Eupatorium perfoliatum*  
*Hedeoma pulgeioides*  
*Hyoscamus niger*  
*Hyssopus officinalis*  
*Inula helenium*  
*Isatis tinctoria*  
*Leonurus cardiaca*  
*Ligusticum levisticum*  
*Lycopus virginica*  
*Marrubium vulgare*  
*Melissa officinalis*  
*Mentha piperita*  
*Mentha viridis*  
*Monarda punctata*

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Catnep	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>
White Official Poppy	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>
Undulated Rhubarb ( <i>for tarts</i> )	<i>Rheum undulatum</i>
Turkey Rhubarb	— <i>rhaponticum</i>
Palma Christi, or Castor Oil Bean	<i>Ricinus communis</i>
Rue	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>
Scull Cap	<i>Scutellaria lateriflora</i>
Comfrey	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>
Tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
Virginian Speedwell	<i>Veronica virginica</i>
Bene	<i>Sesamum orientale</i>

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## ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Graines des fleurs annuelles.

Those marked (§) are delicate annuals, and should be sown in pots of very light rich earth, about a quarter of an inch under the surface, the middle of April, and transplanted in the open ground the end of May or beginning of June.

Those marked thus (\*) are climbing plants.

SIX CENTS PER PAPER.

Flos Adonis, or Pheasant's

Eye

*Adonis miniata*

Sweet Alyssum

*Alyssum maritimum*

Love Lies Bleeding

*Amaranthus caudatus*

Straw Colored do.

— *var. lutea*

Prince's Feather

— *hypocondriacus*

§ Three Colored Amaranthus

— *tricolor*

China Aster, Early Dwarf

*Aster sinensis*

— White

— *fl. albo*

— Anemone flowered

— *anemoniflora*

— Purple

— *fl. purpureo*

— Maiden's Blush, or Rose

— *fl. incarnata*

— Lilac

— *fl. obscuro*

— Superb Quilled

— *fl. superba*

— Bonnet

— *var. nova*

— Red Striped

— *rub. variegato*

— Aster Purple Striped

— *purp. variegato*

China Red	<i>Aster fl. rubro</i>
Alkekengi, or kite flower	<i>Atropa physaloides</i>
Animated Oats	<i>Avena sensitiva</i>
These Oats possess the singular property of turning over, &c. after placing them a few moments in the mouth.	
Strawberry Spinach	<i>Blitum capitatum</i>
§ Blue Browallia, or Amethyst	<i>Browallia elata</i>
§ White do.	— <i>fl. albo</i>
§ Scarlet Cacalia, or Tassel flower	<i>Cacalia coccinea</i>
Starry Marigold	<i>Calendula stellata</i>
* Balloon Vine, or Love in a Puff	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>
Venus' Looking Glass	<i>Campanula speculum</i>
Safflower, or Saffron	<i>Carthamus tinctorus</i>
Sensitive Cassia	<i>Cassia nictitans</i>
§ Great American Centaurea	<i>Centaurea Americana</i>
A beautiful plant, discovered by NUTTALL on the prairies near the Rocky Mountains.	
Great Blue Bottle	— <i>cyanus major</i>
Small —	— <i>minor</i>
Purple Sweet Sultan	— <i>moschata</i>
Yellow —	— <i>suaveolens</i>
Blessed Thistle	— <i>benedicta</i>
Crimson Velvet Cockscomb	<i>Celosia cristata</i>
Yellow Cockscomb	— <i>var. lutea</i>
Great Honeywort	<i>Cerinthe major</i>
Belvidere, or summer Cypress	<i>Chenopodium scoparia</i>
Giant ten week Stockgilly-flower, (mixt colors)	<i>Cheiranthus annuus</i>
White Chrysanthemum	<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i>
Yellow —	— <i>fl. lutea</i>
Tricolored —	— <i>tricolor</i>
Job's Tears	<i>Coix lachryma Jobi</i>
Minor, or dwarf convolvulus	<i>Convolvulus minor</i>
* Yellow Morning Glory	— <i>fl. lutea</i>
* Azure Morning Glory	— <i>nil</i>
* Dark Blue Morning Glory	— <i>major</i>
* Rose Colored Morn. Glory	— <i>fl. roseo</i>
* Superb Striped Morn. Glory	— <i>fl. striata</i>
Blue on white ground.	

- § \* Two colored lemon shaped  
gourd (beautiful) *Cucurbita bicolor*
- § \* Orange gourd ——— *aurantia*
- § \* Large bottle gourd ——— *lagenaria*
- § \* Pomegranate, or sweet  
scented melon *Cucumis odoratissimus*
- Elegant Coreopsis *Coreopsis elegans*  
A beautiful plant, discovered by NUTTALL, producing numerous  
brilliant yellow flowers, with rich purple centre.
- Variegated Euphorbia *Euphorbia variegata*  
A beautiful new annual, brought by Major Long from the Rocky  
Mountains; the flowers are of a beautiful green and white stripe,  
and bear in profusion from July till December.
- Branching Larkspur *Delphinium consolida*
- Double Rose ——— *fl. roseo*
- Double Dwarf Rocket do. ——— *var.*
- Dwarf Neapolitan do. ——— *var.*
- § \* Purple Hyacinth Bean *Dolichos lablab*
- § \* White Hyacinth Bean ——— *var. albo*
- Musk Geranium *Geranium moschatum*
- § Purple globe Amaranthus *Gomphrena globosa*
- § White ——— *fl. albo*
- It is recommended to steep this seed in milk, twelve hours pre-  
vious to sowing, otherwise, it will remain in the earth four or five  
weeks, before it vegetates.
- Cotton Plant *Gossypium herbaceum*
- Tall Sun Flower *Helianthus annuus*
- Dwarf ——— *v. nanus*
- Bladder Catmia (very pretty) *Hibiscus trionum*
- White Candytuft *Iberis amara*
- Purple ——— *umbellata*
- Double Balsamine, fine mixed *Impatiens balsamina*
- Rose colored ——— *fl. roseo*
- Variegated ——— *variegata*
- Fire colored ——— *coccinea*
- Purple ——— *purpurea*
- Pure white ——— *alba*
- Crimson ——— *rubro pleno*
- \* Scarlet Morning Glory *Ipomœa coccinea*
- \* Starry Ipomœa ——— *lacunosa*
- \* Cypress Vine ——— *quamoclit*

The vegetation of this seed is greatly facilitated by scalding,  
and then steeping it in soft water, twelve hours previous to sowing,

and it may justly be considered the most beautiful annual vine cultivated in our gardens, producing great quantities of the most delicate star shaped flowers of the richest crimson color.

§ **Crimson Cypress Vine**

§ **White** — — *Ipomœa fl. albo*

\* **Sweet Peas, Painted lady**

**Topknot**

*Lathyrus odoratus flore carneo*

\* **Yellow Sweet Peas** — — *aphaca*

\* **White Sweet Peas** — — *var. albo*

\* **Black Sweet Peas** — — *fl. obscuro*

\* **Purple Sweet Peas** — — *fl. purpureo*

\* **Scarlet Sweet Peas** — — *fl. roseo*

\* **Lord Anson's Peas** — — *sativus*

\* **Striped Sweet Peas** — — *fl. striata*

\* **Tangier Crimson Peas** — — *tingitanus*

\* **Winged Peas** *Lotus tetragonolobus*

**Red Lavatera** *Lavatera trimestris*

**White Lupins** *Lupinus albus*

**Yellow Lupins** — — *luteus*

**Large blue Lupins** — — *pilosus*

**Dutch Lupins** — — *hirsutus*

**Small Lupins** — — *varius*

**Rose Lupins** — — *fl. roseo*

**Curled Standing Mallow** *Malva Crispa*

**Proboscis Capsuled Martynia** *Martynia proboscidea*

**Caterpillars** *Medicago circinnata*

**Hedge Hogs** — — *intertexta*

**Snails** — — *scutellata*

§ **Ice Plant** *Mesembryanthemum chrystal-  
linum*

§ **Red — or Dew Plant** — — *glabrum*

§ **Sensitive Plant** *Mimosa pudica*

**Marvel of Peru** *Mirabilis jalapa*

**Sweet Scented do.** — — *longiflora*

\* § **Balsam Apple** *Momordica balsamina*

\* § **Balsam Pear** — — *lagernia*

**Forget me Not** *Myosotis arvensis*

**Yellow Virginia Tobacco** *Nicotiana rustica*

**Scarlet flowering Havana do.** — — *tabacum*

**Devil in a Bush, or Love in a**

**Mist**

*Nigella damascena*

**Touch me Not**

*Noli mi tangere*



Purple Primrose	<i>Oenothera purpurea</i>
Even. — (very fragrant)	— <i>grandiflora</i>
Night smelling Primrose	— <i>nocturna</i>
White officinal Poppy	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>
Double Carnation Poppy	— <i>fl. pleno</i>
Corn or Rose do.	— <i>rhæas</i>
* Scarlet Pentapetes	<i>Pentapetes phænicea</i>
§ Scarlet Flowering Bean	<i>Phaseolus multiflorus</i>
Dwarf Flowering do.	— <i>superba</i>
Red Persicaria	<i>Polygonum orientale</i>
Sweet scented Mignonette	<i>Reseda odorata</i>
* White Egg Plant	<i>Solanum melongena</i>
Starry Scabious (beautiful)	<i>Stabiosa stellata</i>
Wing Leaved Schizanthus	<i>Schizanthus pinnatus</i>
Purple Jacobea	<i>Senecio elegans</i>
White —	— <i>fl. albo</i>
Catch Fly	<i>Silene armeria</i>
Feather grass	<i>Stipa pinnata</i>
African Marigold	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>
Italian — (beautiful)	— <i>var.</i>
Orange quilled —	— <i>fl. teretibus</i>
French —	— <i>patula</i>
Ranunculus —	— <i>var.</i>
New early Dwarf —	— <i>nova</i>
Crimson Trefoil	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>
Sweet scented Trefoil	— <i>odorata</i>
§ Great Nasturtium	<i>Trapæolum majus</i>
Dwarf —	— <i>v. nana</i>
Heart's Ease or Pansey	<i>Viola tricolor</i>
Golden Eternal Flower	<i>Xeranthemum lucidum</i>
Purple — —	— <i>annuum</i>
Mexican Ximenisia	<i>Ximenesia enceloides</i>
Red Zinnia	<i>Zinnia multiflora</i>
Yellow —	— <i>pauciflora</i>
Violet colored Zinnia	— <i>elegans</i>

### General directions for the management of Annual Plants.

During the month of May, sow Annual Flower Seeds on borders of light, rich earth very finely pulverized ; the borders having been

previously well dug, dig with a trowel small patches therein, about six inches in width, at moderate distances, breaking the earth well, and making the surface even; draw a little earth off the top to one side, then sow the seed therein, each sort in separate patches, and cover it with the earth that was drawn off, observing to cover the small seeds near a quarter of an inch deep, the larger in proportion to their size; but the pea and bean kinds must be covered one inch deep at least. When the plants have been up some time, the larger growing kinds should, where they stand too thick, be regularly thinned, observing to allow every kind, according to its growth, proper room to grow. When *Mignonette*, *Sweet Alyssum*, *White* and *Blue Amethyst*, *Cypress Vine*, and other delicate annuals, are sown in pots, care should be taken to water them, (soft water is preferable.) Use a small watering pot with a finely pierced rose; for if watered heavily, it hardens the ground so that small delicate seeds cannot raise the surface, of course must perish. They also require to be kept tolerably moist, and placed in a situation where they have only the morning sun till 11 or 12 o'clock. If the pots are the whole day exposed, the seed is often burned before it has time to vegetate. It is recommended to sift the mould intended for pots, through a coarse wire sieve; it not only clears the earth of rubbish, but has a cleaner appearance.

Many sorts, such as *Blue Amethyst*, *Scarlet Cacalia*, *Double Balsams*, *Asters*, *Globe Amaranthus*, *Ice Plant*, *Marigold*, *Chrysanthemums*, *Eternal Flower*, *Cockscomb*, *Ten Weeks' Stock*, &c. may be transplanted into flower pots, or elsewhere, during the month of June, and early in July. For which see directions for transplanting, under the head of BIENNIALS and PERENNIALS, page 30.

## BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL FLOWER SEEDS.

Graines de fleurs Bisannuelles et vivaces.

SIX CENTS PER PAPER.

Those marked thus (\*) are climbing plants.

Those marked thus (§) are delicate, and require to be housed in winter.

Monk's Hood	<i>Aconitum napellus</i>
Rose Campion	<i>Agrostemma coronaria</i>
Black Antwerp Hollyhock	<i>Althea fl. nigra</i>
Double Yellow ———	—— <i>flava pl.</i>
Double China ———	—— <i>sinensis</i>
Anemone, or Wind Flower	<i>Anemone coronaria</i>

Musk scented Geranium, or	
Pasque Flower	<i>Anemone pulsatilla</i>
Scarlet Snap Dragon	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>
Double Columbine	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>
* Scarlet Trumpet Flower	<i>Bignonia radicans</i>
Blue Canterbury Bell	<i>Campanula medium</i>
White ——— —	—— <i>fl. albo</i>
§ Indian Shot	<i>Canna indica coccinea</i>
§ Yellow —	—— <i>lutea</i>
Large Caledonian Silver	
Leaved Thistle	<i>Carduus eriophorus</i>
Maryland Cassia	<i>Cassia marylandica</i>
§ Bloody Wall Flower	<i>Cheiranthus cheiri</i>
§ White Wall Leaved Stock	
Gillyflower	—— <i>v. glaber albo</i>
§ Purple Prussian Gillyflower	—— <i>v. glaber purpureo</i>
§ Twickenham ———	—— <i>v. purpureo</i>
§ Scarlet Brompton ———	—— <i>incanus</i>
§ Queen's ——— ———	—— <i>var. reginæ</i>
Laburnum	<i>Cytisus laburnum</i>
* Sweet scented Virgin's	
Bower	<i>Clematis flammula</i>
* Virginian Virgin's Bower	—— <i>virginiana</i>
* Traveller's Joy	—— <i>vitalba</i>
§ * Mexican Climbing Cobe	<i>Cobea scandans</i>
Mixed Dahlia, or Georgina	
(splendid)	<i>Dahlia pinnata</i>
Bee Larkspur	<i>Delphinium elatum</i>
Great Flowering Larkspur	—— <i>grandiflorum</i>
§ Carnation Pink	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>
Broad Leaved Pink	—— <i>latifolius</i>
Pheasant Eyed —	—— <i>plumarius</i>
Fringed or Superb Pink	—— <i>superbus</i>

Many of the plants of this genus diffuse an agreeable odour, which renders them the most desirable objects for the flower garden; this quality the present species possesses in a superior degree to most others; a few of its flowers communicate to a nosegay a delicate and most delicious smell, or placed in a vase or vial of water, they will scent an apartment—the flowers should be placed in the water very soon after they are gathered, as from their extreme delicacy they droop soon after they are gathered.—*Thorburn.*

Chinese Imperial Pink		<i>Dianthus chinensis</i>
Clove	—	— <i>hortensis</i>
Maiden do. or London Pride	—	— <i>deltoides</i>
Sweet William	—	— <i>barbatus</i>
Purple Fox Glove		<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
White	—	— <i>fl. albo</i>
Great Flowering	do.	— <i>grandiflora</i>
Yellow do.	do.	— <i>lutea</i>
Iron colored	do.	— <i>ferruginia</i>
Globe Thistle		<i>Echinops sphærocephalus</i>
§Caper Tree		<i>Euphorbia lathyris</i>
Crown Imperial		<i>Fritillaria imperialis</i>
Porcelain Flowered Gentian		<i>Gentiana adscendens</i>
Purple Gentian		<i>Gentiana saponaria</i>
Oak Leaved Gerardia		<i>Gerardia quercifolia</i>
*Purple Glycine		<i>Glycine apios</i>
French Honeysuckle		<i>Hedysarum coronarium</i>
Autumnal Sun Flower		<i>Helenium autumnale</i>
Perennial Many Flowering		
Sun Flower		<i>Helianthus altissimus</i>
Sweet Rocket		<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>
Halbert Leaved Hibiscus		<i>Hibiscus militaris</i>
Great Flowering Hibiscus		— <i>palustris</i>
Althea Frutex ( <i>beautiful</i>		
<i>shrub</i> )		— <i>syriacus</i>
Hyacinth		<i>Hyacinthus orientalis</i>
Iris		<i>Iris versicolor</i>
*Everlasting Peas		<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>
Blue Blazing Star		<i>Liatris scariosa</i>
Purple Perennial Flax		<i>Linum perenne</i>
Ivy Leaved Toad Flax		<i>Linaria cymbalaria</i>
Scarlet Cardinal Flower		<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>
Honesty, or Satin Flower		<i>Lanaria biennis</i>
Perennial Lupin		<i>Lupinus perennis</i>
Lychnis		<i>Lychnis</i>
Scarlet Mountain Lychnis		— <i>chalconica</i>
Brilliant — —		— <i>fulgens</i>
Blue Flowered Magnolia, or		
Cucumber Tree		<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>
Glaucous Magnolia		— <i>glauca</i>
Great Flowering Magnolia		— <i>grandiflora</i>

<b>Long Leaved Magnolia</b>	<i>Magnolia macrophylla</i>
<b>Umbrella</b>	<i>tripetala</i>

The seeds of the Magnolia should be planted in the autumn—and ordered in August.

§ <b>Persian Stock Gillyflower</b>	<i>Matthiola odoratissima</i>
§ <b>Russian</b>	<i>var.</i>
<b>Orange Monkey Flower</b>	<i>Mimulus ringens</i>
§ <b>Appopanax (of S. Carolina)</b>	<i>Mimosa odoratissima</i>
<b>Crimson Bergamot</b>	<i>Monarda didyma</i>
<b>Myrtle</b>	<i>Myrtus communis</i>
<b>Oleander</b>	<i>Nereum oleander</i>
<b>Sweet Basil</b>	<i>Ocymum basilicum</i>
<b>French Bush Basil, (delightful fragrance)</b>	<i>— minimum</i>
<b>Tree Primrose</b>	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
<b>Blackberry Lily</b>	<i>Pardanthus chinensis</i>
§ <b>* Flesh Colored Passion Flower</b>	<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>
<b>Paeony (of sorts)</b>	<i>Paeonia</i>
§ <b>Geranium (of sorts)</b>	<i>Pelargonium</i>
§ <b>Sage Leaved Phlomis</b>	<i>Phlomis fruticosa</i>
<b>Mixed Phlox</b>	<i>Phlox</i>
<b>Jacob's Ladder</b>	<i>Polemonium ceruleum</i>
<b>White Ivy Leaf</b>	<i>Prenanthus alba</i>
§ <b>Auricula</b>	<i>Primula auricula</i>
§ <b>Polyanthus</b>	<i>— polyanthus</i>
§ <b>Cowslip</b>	<i>— veris</i>
§ <b>English, or Poetic Primrose</b>	<i>— vulgaris</i>
<b>Upright Mignonette</b>	<i>Reseda alba</i>
<b>Yellow Rudbeckia</b>	<i>Rudbeckia lascininta</i>
<b>Fulgent</b>	<i>— fulgida</i>
<b>Purple</b>	<i>— purpurea</i>
<b>Splendid Flowering Scarlet</b>	
<b>Salvia</b>	<i>Salvia splendens</i>

This plant flowers from the seed the first season, is loaded with the most brilliant scarlet flowers from August to November. The seed should be sown in pots in March, and placed in a gentle hot bed, and transplanted the middle of April or beginning of May to make them bloom early—the plants should be taken up in November and housed till spring.—*Thorburn.*

<b>Purple Topped Clary</b>	<i>Salvia sclarea</i>
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Mourning Bride, or Sweet	
Scabious	<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i>
Mount Caucasian Scabious	— <i>caucasea</i>
§ Jerusalem Cherry	<i>Solanum pseudo capsicum</i>
White Sophora	<i>Sophora alba</i>
Blue — (beautiful)	— <i>australis</i>
Scotch Broom	<i>Spartium scoparium</i>
§ Scarlet Colutea	<i>Sutherlandia frutescens</i>
Snowberry	<i>Symphora racemosa</i>
Prickly Comfrey	<i>Symphytum asperrium</i>
Sweet scented Chili Marigold	<i>Tagetes lucida</i>
§ Asiatic Globe Flower	<i>Trollius asiaticus</i>
Tulip	<i>Tulipa gesneriana</i>
Whins, or Furze	<i>Ulex europæus</i>
Garden Valerian	<i>Valeriana rubra</i>
§ Red Madagascar Periwinkle (beautiful)	<i>Vinca roseo</i>
§ White — — — — —	<i>fl. albo</i>
§ White Sweet Scented European Violet — — —	<i>Viola odora</i>

An assortment of one hundred fine varieties of Annual, Biennial, and Perennial Flower Seeds, for \$5.

#### GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

Perennial, Biennial, &c. Flower Seeds may be sown during the months of April and May, on borders, or on three or four feet wide beds of rich earth, finely pulverized, covered evenly with fine light mould, and in the same manner as annuals. They may be transplanted during the months of August and September, into different parts of the borders, for the sake of diversifying the garden. *Scoop trowels* will be found very useful in the shifting of flowers, in general. This work should be done in moist or cloudy weather, if possible, and to give them shade and frequent refreshments of water, till newly rooted. Let them be taken up and transplanted with as much earth as possible about the roots, whether into flower pots or elsewhere. Always observe, when potting flowers, to place a small piece of shell or earthenware over the aperture in the bottom of the pots; it assists the water to drain off, which would otherwise saturate and rot the roots.

It is to be observed, that these kinds do not flower the same year they are sown, but all the sorts of them will flower strong, and in good perfection, the year after. The greater part are sufficiently

hardy to stand the winter of the middle and northern States. *Stock Gillyflowers, Wall Flowers, Polyanthus, Scarlet Colutea, Auriculas, Myrtles, and Carolina Jasmine,* will require to be transplanted into flower pots, and housed during the winter in a frame, or warm cellar, where they can be exposed to the light.

Every one may not know the meaning of Perennial and Biennial plants. The Perennials are those which continue on the same root many years, producing new flower stems annually; the Biennials are of two years' duration, being sown one year, flower and perfect their seed the next, and soon after die. A continual succession can be kept up by sowing the seeds annually.

## LIST OF NATIVE AMERICAN TREE, SHRUB AND PLANT SEEDS.

Graines d'arbres, d'arbrisseaux, d'arbustes et de plantes indigènes des Etats Unis d'Amérique, convenables à envoyer en Europe.

(SUITABLE FOR SENDING TO EUROPE.)

TWENTY FIVE CENTS PER PAPER.

Those marked (h) are Herbaceous plants.

☞ Orders for which should be sent during the months of November, December, and January.

☞ Il seroit à propos que les commandes fussent faites dans les mois de Novembre, Décembre, ou de Janvier au plus tard.

Scarlet Maple	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Sugar —	— <i>saccharinum</i>
Mountain — &c.	— <i>montanum</i>
Yellow Flowering Horse Chestnut	<i>Æsculus flava</i>
Dwarf White do. &c.	— <i>macrostachya</i>
Serrated Leaved Alder	<i>Alnus serrulata</i>
Indigo Shrub	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>
Panicled Andromeda	<i>Andromeda paniculata</i>
Maryland — &c.	— <i>marylandica</i>
Orange Swallow Wort h	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>
White — h	— <i>syriaca</i>
Red — &c. h	— <i>incarnata</i>
Red Flowering Azalea, &c.	<i>Azalea nudiflora</i>
Canadian Barberry	<i>Berberis canadensis</i>

Black Birch	<i>Betula lenta</i>
Poplar Leaved Birch	— <i>populifolia</i>
Yellow Leaved — &c.	<i>Betula excelsa</i>
Trumpet Creeper	<i>Bignonia radicans</i>
Balloon Vine	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>
Maryland Cassia h	<i>Cassia marylandica</i>
Sensitive — h	— <i>nictitans</i>
American Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus americana</i>
American Chestnut	<i>Castanea</i> —
Chinquapin	— <i>pumila</i>
Catalpa	<i>Catalpa syriacifolia</i>
Climbing Staff Tree	<i>Celastrus scandens</i>
Swamp Buttonwood	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>
Virgin's Bower, &c.	<i>Clematis virginica</i>
Alder Leaved Clethra	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>
Purple Convolvulus, &c. h	<i>Convolvulus purpureus</i>
Trifoliate Coreopsis h	<i>Coreopsis tripteris</i>
Great Flowering Dogwood, &c.	<i>Cornus florida</i>
American Hazlenut	<i>Corylus Americana</i>
Scarlet Hawthorn, &c.	<i>Crataegus coccinea</i>
Cypress	<i>Cuypressus disticha</i>
White Cedar	— <i>thyoides</i>
Persimmon Plum	<i>Diospyrus virginiana</i>
Virginian Dragon's Head h	<i>Dracocephalum virginicum</i>
Perfoliate Eupatorium, &c. h	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>
White Ash, &c.	<i>Frazinus acuminata</i>
Soapwort Gentain h	<i>Gentiana saponaria</i>
Oak Leaved Gerardia, &c. h	<i>Gerardia quercifolia</i>
Three Thorned Acacia, &c.	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Snowdrop Tree	<i>Halesia tetraptera</i>
Witch Hazel	<i>Hammamelis virginica</i>
Hairy Leaved Hedysarum, &c. h	<i>Hedysarum capitatum</i>
Rose Flowering Hibiscus, &c. h	<i>Hibiscus palustris</i>
Althea Frutex of varieties	— <i>syriacus</i>
Large Flowering St. John's Wort, &c. h	<i>Hypericum ascyroides</i>
Kalmia Leaved St. John's Wort	— <i>kalmianum</i>



American Holly, &c.	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
Scarlet Ipomœa, &c. h	<i>Ipomœa coccinea</i>
Round Black Walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i>
Long ———	—— <i>cinerea</i>
Mockernut Hickory	—— <i>tomentosa</i>
Bitternut ———	—— <i>amara</i>
Shelbark ———	—— <i>alba</i>
Pignut ——— &c.	—— <i>porcina</i>
Virginian Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Broad Leaved Laurel	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>
Narrow ———	—— <i>angustifolia</i>
Sassafras Bay, &c.	<i>Laurus sassafras</i>
Blue Flowering Liatris, &c. h	<i>Liatris scariosa</i>
Maple Leaved Sweet Gum, or Bilstead	<i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i>
Tulip Tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Umbrella Magnolia	<i>Magnolia tripetala</i>
Glaucous ———	—— <i>glauca</i>
Blue Flowering Magnolia	—— <i>acuminata</i>
Great ——— ——— &c.	—— <i>grandiflora</i>
Proboscis Capsuled Martynia	<i>Martynia proboscidea</i>
Purple Flowering Monarda, &c. h	<i>Monarda oblongata</i>
Candleberry Myrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
Tupelo, or Sour Gum, &c.	<i>Nyssa villosa</i>
Hop Hornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginica</i>
Cranberry	<i>Oxycoccus macrocarpus</i>
Weymouth Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Pitch ———	—— <i>rigida</i>
Balsam Fir	—— <i>balsamea</i>
White Spruce	—— <i>alba</i>
Black ———	—— <i>nigra</i>
Hemlock Spruce	—— <i>canadensis</i>
Larch, &c.	—— <i>pendula</i>
Western Plane	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
Yellow Flowering Podalyria, &c. h	<i>Podalyria tinctoria</i>
Winterberry Alder	<i>Prinos verticillatos</i>
American Bird Cherry, &c.	<i>Prunus virginica</i>
Trefoil Tree	<i>Ptelia trifoliata</i>
White Oak	<i>Quercus alba</i>

Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Black Oak	— <i>tinctoria</i>
Lowland Oak	— <i>palustris</i>
Banister's Oak	— <i>banisteri</i>
Scarlet Oak	— <i>coccinea</i>
Chestnut Oak	— <i>prinus</i>
Two colored Oak, &c. &c.	— <i>bicolor</i>
Smooth Sumach, &c.	<i>Rhus glabrum</i>
Yellow Ship Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Pennsylvania Rose	<i>Rosa parviflora</i>
Sweet Briar Rose, &c.	— <i>suaveolens</i>
Round Leaved Smilax	<i>Smilax rotundifolia</i>
Tallest Solidago, h	<i>Solidago altissima</i>
American Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus americana</i>
Red Flowering Spiræa	<i>Spiræa tomentosa</i>
White ——— &c.	— <i>salicifolia</i>
Snowberry	<i>Symphora racemosa</i>
Indian Currant	— <i>glomerata</i>
American Arbor Vitæ	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Whortleberry, or Huckle- berry	<i>Vaccinium stamineum</i>
Moth Blattaria, &c. h	<i>Verbasum blattaria</i>
Autumnal Vernonia h	<i>Vernonia præalta</i>
Plum Leaved Viburnum	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>
• Cranberry ———	— <i>oxycoccus</i>
Indian Corn, ( <i>in the ear,</i> <i>many varieties</i> )	<i>Zea mays</i>

## FRUIT SEEDS.

Semenees d'arbres fruitiers.

TWENTY FIVE CENTS PER PAPER.

Peach	<i>Amygdalus persica</i>
Strawberries	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
White mulberry	<i>Morus alba</i>
Cherries	<i>Prunus cerasus</i>
Apricot	— <i>armenica</i>
Plums	— <i>domestica</i>
Apple	<i>Pyrus malus</i>

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Pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>
Quince	— <i>cidonia</i>
Gooseberries	<i>Ribes, uva crispa</i>
Currants	— <i>rubrum</i>
Raspberries	<i>Rubus idæus</i>
Grape	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>

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## BIRD SEEDS.

Graines pour les oiseaux.

*By the quart or bushel—prices variable.*

Rape	<i>Brassica napus</i>
Hemp	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Rough, or unhulled rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Millet	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>
Maw	<i>Papaver som. nigsemine</i>
Canary	<i>Phalaris canariensis</i>

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## DUTCH BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

CONSISTING OF THE VERY FINEST DESCRIPTIONS OF

**HYACINTHS, TULIPS, NARCISSUS, CROWN IMPERIALS, IRIS, AMARYLLIS, &c. &c.**

Which we import annually from Holland, direct.

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Our collection of Bulbous Roots is imported annually from the finest collections in Holland; the roots are selected with great care, and are remarkable for their size, beauty, and delicacy of tint; many of our Hyacinths have displayed single bells that have covered a dollar. Our customers are desired to notice that the Bulbous Roots sold at this place are much superior to those *sold at auction* in this country, *good* roots being worth at home ten times the amount those sent, generally sell for; as will be seen by reference to the priced Catalogues of any respectable house in Holland.

Persons ordering roots are requested to mention, in their orders, whether they are wanted to flower in the parlour or in the garden.

## HYACINTHS,

- Of all colors, dark and porcelain blue, red and rosy, yellow, pure white, white with rosy and blue eyes,—an assortment of the most superb kinds, in twelve varieties one root of each, with their names (*double Hyacinths first assortment*), \$6 00
- An assortment, similar to the above, of the most superb *single Hyacinths*, in twelve varieties, one root of each, named, 3 00
- The *second* assortment of very fine double Hyacinths, of all colors, in twelve varieties, one root of each, named, 4 00
- Best double blue, red and white Hyacinths, mixed sorts, but colors distinct, *per dozen*, 2 50
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- Common Hyacinths, mixed colors, from 12½ to 25 cents each.

## TULIPS,

- Of all colors, splendid variegated, red, yellow, rose, double, single, early and late, an assortment of the most superb kinds, in twenty-five varieties, one of each, with their names, (*first assortment*), 10 00
- The *second* assortment of very fine Tulips, of twenty-five varieties, one of each, with their names, 8 00
- Common Tulips, of all colours, 12½ cents each—\$1 00 per dozen—\$6 00 per hundred.

## POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS,

- Fragrant, white with citron cups, pure white, and yellow with double white cups, extra sized roots, 37½ cents each—\$3 00 per dozen.

## CROWN IMPERIALS,

- Assorted, of the most splendid colors, and showy flowers, 37½ cents each—\$3 00 per dozen.

## JONQUILLES,

- Sweet scented, finest roots, 12½ cents each—\$1 00 per dozen.

## DOUBLE NARCISSUS,

- Fragrant, of all colors, large roots, 12 1-2 cents each—\$1 00 per dozen—\$6 00 per hundred.

## CROCUS,

- Of all colors and sorts, 6 cents each—50 cents per dozen—\$3 00 per hundred.

## GEORGINAS (or DAHLIAS.)

- (These should be ordered and planted in the Spring)—of all colors, from 25 to 75 cents each—one dozen of the most superb kinds, \$5 00—single sorts, 12½ cents each.

## PÆONIES,

- White, \$1 00—single blush, \$1 00—double white, or changeable, \$1 00—double purple fringed, \$1 00—Chinese double white,

\$4 00—Chinese double crimson, \$3 00—Fennel leaved, \$1 00—double crimson, 50 cents—double rose 50 cents *each*.

LILIES,

White fragrant, 12½ cents each—\$1 00 per dozen.—Leopard, or spotted do. 12½ cents each—\$1 00 per dozen.—Bright scarlet Pomponne, 50 cents each—\$4 00 per dozen.—Elegant silver striped, \$2 00 each, (very splendid.)—Orange Martagon Lily, 37½ cents each—\$3 00 per dozen.—Yellow, 37½ cents each—\$3 00 per dozen.—Superb Lily, 25 cents each—\$2 50 per dozen.

DIFFERENT SORTS.

Roots of the Ranunculus, Anemone, Iris, Tube Rose, Amaryllis, Persian Fritillary, Gladiolus, Colchicum, Cyclamen, Snow Drops, Star of Bethlehem, Mexican Tiger Flower (superb,) Oxalis, &c. &c. at the customary prices, and roots of the very first quality.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF HYACINTHS, TULIPS, NARCISSUS, &c.

[FROM NOTES TAKEN BY AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN WHILE IN HOLLAND, AND FURNISHED TO THE PROPRIETOR.]

The proper soil for bulbs, in general, is a light rich soil, mixed with a considerable portion of fine sea sand; and the compost generally used, is one third fine sand, one sixth rich loam, one third cow dung and one sixth leaves of trees. The two last to be well rotted, and at least two years old; with this mixture, the beds are formed two feet deep, at least, and raised four or six inches above the level of the garden, to turn off rain. The proper time of planting is in the months of October and November, though it may answer by the first of December—provided the ground remains sufficiently open.

HYACINTHS may be set six inches apart from each other, and each bulb placed in fine sea sand and covered with it. After the bed is thus planted, cover the whole carefully with earth four inches. When the winter is fairly set in, (say from the 1st to the 10th of December) then cover with leaves, straw, or sea-weed, four or six inches deep, which should be removed early in the spring; a part of it, perhaps as early as the 20th of February, and the remainder during March. *With too much protection, the bulbs draw up weak and pale, and are materially injured.* During their bloom, it will be proper to support the bells by small sticks, and protect them from heavy rains and the sun. The flower stems should be cut off as soon as they have faded, and the beds left exposed until the leaves

are nearly dried, when the bulbs should be taken up, the leaves cut off half an inch from the top of the bulb, and then replaced (sideways) with the fibres on and covered with earth, there to dry gradually for a month; when they are to be taken up, cleaned from the earth and fibres, and each bulb wrapped in a separate paper in a dry place, and frequently aired, or to be packed in dry sand.

*When wanted for the parlor, they should be planted in September, (if to blow early in the winter) in deep narrow pots, six inches in diameter at the top, and about one third deeper than common flower pots. The soil the same as before mentioned, and the bulb to be just covered by it. They should not be watered from the top, but the pots should stand, twice a week, in saucers filled with water. Let them have as much air and sun as possible, and not suffer them to feel the direct influence of the fire—for heat forces the stem out before the bells have time to form and acquire vigor and beauty. When the flowers begin to open, give as much water as the earth will imbibe.*

To preserve these bulbs, they should, as soon as the bloom is over, be turned out of the pot with fibres and earth, and put in a prepared bed in the garden, to be treated afterwards as those growing in open ground. By this mode the bulbs will not be materially injured, and will blow well the second year. Whereas those grown on glasses or forced are seldom good for any thing afterwards.

SINGLE HYACINTHS are preferable to most double ones for early flowering in winter; being two or three weeks sooner in bloom. Their colors are more brilliant and the bells more numerous than the double.

TULIPS are hardier than the hyacinth, and in open ground may be planted four inches apart, covered two or three inches with earth.

The POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS should be planted six inches deep and eight inches apart, and carefully protected from frost, being the most tender of the bulbs. Unless taken up after bloom, it will grow in the autumn and suffer during winter.

*Depth and distances.* Hyacinths, amaryllis, martagon, and other large lilies, and pæonies, should be planted at the depth of four inches; crown imperials, and polyanthus narcissus, five inches; tulips, double narcissus, jonquilles, colchicums and snow-flakes, three inches; bulbous irises, crocuses, arums, small fritellarias, tiger flowers, gladiolus, and snow-drops, two inches; ranunculus, anemones, oxalis, and dog's-tooth violets, one inch; always measuring from the top of the bulb. The rows should be about ten inches apart, and the roots be placed

from four to six inches apart in the rows, according to their size.

*Method to bloom hyacinths and other bulbs in the winter season, in pots or glasses.* For this purpose, single hyacinths, and such as are designated earliest among the double, are to be preferred. Single hyacinths are generally held in less estimation than double ones; *their colors, however, are more vivid, and their bells, though smaller, are more numerous.* Some of the finer sorts are exquisitely beautiful; they are preferable for flowering in winter to most of the double ones, as they bloom two or three weeks earlier, and are very sweet scented. Roman narcissus, double jonquilles, polyanthus narcissus, double narcissus, and crocuses, also make a fine appearance in the parlor during the winter. It is a remarkable circumstance of the crocus, that it keeps its petals expanded during a tolerably bright candle or lamp light, in the same way as it does during the light of the sun. If the candle be removed, the crocuses close their petals, as they do in the garden when a cloud obscures the sun; and when the artificial light is restored, they open again, as they do with the return of the direct solar rays.

Hyacinths intended for glasses should be placed in them about the middle of November, the glasses being previously filled with pure water, so that the bottom of the bulb may just touch the water; then place them for the first ten days in a dark room, to promote the shooting of the roots, after which expose them to the light and sun as much as possible. They will blow, however, without any sun; but the colors of the flowers will be inferior. The water should be changed as it becomes impure; draw the roots entirely out of the glasses, rinse off the fibres in clean water, and the glasses well washed inside; care should be taken not to suffer the water to freeze, as it not only bursts the glasses, but often causes the fibres to decay. Whether the water be hard or soft is of no great consequence; but soft or rain water is considered preferable, but it must be perfectly clear. *Forced bulbs are seldom good for any thing afterwards.*

Nosegays should have the water in which their ends are inserted changed, on the same principle as bulbous roots; and a much faded nosegay, or one dried up, may often be recovered for a time, by covering with a glass bell, or cap, or by substituting warm water for cold.

**MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.**

American Oatmeal, Oat Flour, Barley Flour, Hulled Oats, Hulled Barley, &c. manufactured at Ryegate, Vt. in a superior manner, at the manufacturer's price—wholesale and retail.

Asparagus Roots, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Lettuce Plants, in their season.

Bulb, or Hyacinth Glasses, (plain, colored, and gilt) at fifty cents per pair.

Bird Seed of every sort, by the quart or bushel.

Crocus Pots, in the form of Hedge-hogs, Bee-hives, Flower Baskets, Shot Towers, Pyramids, and other fanciful shapes, for blooming Crocuses in the winter season, \$1 to 4 each.

English Embden Grots, (for gruel) 25 cents per quart.

Fancy stands, for supporting the flower stems of Hyacinths and other bulb glasses, \$1 25 per pair.

Hawthorn and Buckthorn quicks, for live fences or hedges. For method of cultivation, see Fessenden's New American Gardener.

London superior Split Peas, for culinary purposes.

Medicinal Herbs, Roots, and Pot Herbs, in great variety—cured in the best manner, by the Society of Shakers.

Pyramidal shaped Parsley Pots, 75 cents.

Pulverized Celery Seed, for soups, put up in bottles, at 25 cents each, or \$2 25 per dozen.

Pulverized Herbs for culinary purposes, namely, Thyme, Sage, Summer Savory, and Sweet Marjorum, put up in bottles, at 25 cents each, or \$2 25 per dozen.

Silk-worm Eggs—fresh, and in good order, \$2 00 per thousand. These can be easily sent by mail, in a letter, with a trifling expense for postage.


☞ It is our object to furnish every article that may be wanted on a Farm, Orchard, or Garden.

☞ Although our Seeds are raised by gentlemen of great experience, and though we try samples of them in small pots, and take every precaution to have them fresh and genuine, yet it is impossible, not to expect some complaints. To prevent, therefore, any serious loss to farmers or gardeners, and relieve our character as a Seedsman, we invite them to *prove* their seeds, as recommended in the preface to this Catalogue.

☞ Orders received for Green-house Plants, from PRINCE'S Linnean Garden, at New York, from the Botanic Garden, at



Cambridge, from WINSHIPS' Garden, and from THORBURN'S Establishment, at New York, and executed at their prices. Catalogues of which may be seen at our store.

 J. B. RUSSELL has likewise for sale, (every spring) an extensive collection of the finest *Gooseberry Bushes*, imported from Scotland, faithfully packed in moss, in packages of 6 roots each; price \$1 50 per package. Specimens of the fruit of which may be seen at his store. Likewise large *Dutch Currants*, red and white.

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CATALOGUE OF  
**FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,**  
**GRAPE VINES, ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, &c. &c.**

FOR SALE BY

J. B. RUSSELL,

No. 52, NORTH MARKET-STREET,

BOSTON.

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THE following selection of Fruit Trees will be found to embrace the most approved sorts cultivated in Europe and America, and comprises fruits of intrinsic worth only. Much pains have been bestowed upon the selection, having reference as well to the excellence of the fruits, as to their different periods of ripening, and various peculiarities. The trees are all inoculated or grafted, with great care, and the identity of each fruit is guaranteed. Every tree, when sold, is labelled, and suitably packed in mats, casks or boxes, as the case may require, so as to be sent to any part of the United States, the West Indies, or Europe with perfect safety.

To persons at a distance who may be unacquainted with the qualities of the different varieties, it is recommended that they specify in their orders the number of trees wanted of each species of fruit, and leave the selection to us, when they may rely upon an assortment being made according to their views and wishes: and in such cases they may rely that only those will be sent which are of the most approved kinds, and, when desired, those only that will ripen in succession; *and larger trees can generally be selected in such cases.*

All orders for trees, shrubs, scions, plants, seeds, &c. should be addressed to JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market-street, Boston, where they will receive prompt and faithful attention.

Persons who may wish to make selections of fruit trees of *American* origin, will find them particularly designated. Selections of *American* indigenous Fruit or Forest Trees, Shrubs or Plants, to any amount from \$5 to \$500, can be supplied, and packed in a faithful manner to ensure their safe transportation.

#### TIME OF TRANSPLANTING.

The proper seasons for transplanting trees, generally, are the months of October and November in the autumn; and March and April in the Spring.

It may be justly considered best in the colder latitudes, to remove the more delicate Trees and Shrubs in the Spring, such as Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines and Almonds; but the fall is preferable even for these sorts where the climate is not so severe as to be injurious to them in winter. Cherries should be planted always of preference in the fall, as they succeed so much better. Apples, Pears, and Plums being of a hardy character, the fall may be justly preferred for them.

The same remarks will apply to Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants;—those which are *natives* of countries equally cold and rigid with the one to which they are removed, can of course be transplanted either in the spring or fall, indiscriminately—but those which are natives of much warmer climates, and have become acclimated by culture to more northern latitudes than those they originated in, need to be transplanted in the spring, in order to have every advantage which a favorable season can offer previous to exposure to a rigorous one.

The basis of this argument is simply this,—that any tree or plant, transplanted from its natural climate to one *less favorable*, should be removed at the most favorable period, and under the most advantageous circumstances possible, in order to support the change without injury—and in accordance with this doctrine, the more delicate trees, when transplanted in the spring, have an opportunity by the formation of new roots, which take a firm hold of the earth during summer, and by the growth of new branches and shoots, to become established in their positions so as to bear, with far less prospects of injury, the severities of winter—an advantage which those transplanted in the fall do not possess. We have already said that this does not apply to the hardy species which are natives of, and inured to, colder climates.

#### PRICES OF TREES, &c.

Where large orders are given for trees, by the hundred, &c. they will be put at the following reduced prices:—

Apple Trees of all the kinds priced at 31½ to 37½ cents, in this catalogue, \$25 per hundred.

Peach Trees of all the kinds, priced as above, \$25 per hundred.

Fine Wine Grapes, assorted by the proprietor, \$25 per hundred.

Table Grapes, of many fine kinds, assorted by the proprietor, \$25 per hundred.

N. B.—Where Trees of very large size are wanted for Streets, Avenues, &c. or where Fruit Trees are wanted of extra large size, they will be charged in proportion.

APPLES. *Pommiers. Pyrus malus.*

31½ to 37½ cents each.

Class, *Icosandria. Order, Pentagynia.*

## TABLE FRUIT.

C denotes those which have proved good for Cider also.

P ——— those which are proper for preserving or cooking.

\* ——— native American fruits.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 *EARLY yellow harvest, for<br>tarts and table ripe in July                                       | 27 Golden pearmain, C N. to M.   |
| 2 *Red June eating do  | 28 Reinette-grise, do  |
| 3 Large early bough Aug.   | 29 *Red Baldwin pippin do  |
| 4 *Amer. summer queen, P do  | 30 *Bourassa do  |
| 5 *Amer. do. pearmain, P do  | 31 *Surprise, yellow outside,<br>and red within do                           |
| 6 *Red and greensweeting,<br>weighs a lb. Aug. & Sept.   | 32 English nonpareil do  |
| 7 English codlin, P do   | 33 *Seek-no-farther do   |
| 8 *Maiden's blush Sept.  | 34 *Æsopus Spitzenburgh, su-<br>perior do                                    |
| 9 Loan's pearmain Sept. & Oct.   | 35 *Flushing Spitzenburgh do   |
| 10 *Rambo, or Romanite, P do   | 36 Lady apple, <i>pomme d'api</i> do   |
| 11 Autumn bough do   | 37 *Red winter sweeting do   |
| 12 *Fall pippin, weighs a<br>lb. Sept. & Nov.  | 38 *Yellow bellflower do   |
| 13 *Corlies' sweeting, C<br>Sept. to Dec.  | 49 *Vandervere, P do   |
| 14 Fama gusta, from Cy-<br>prus, Oct. & Nov.   | 40 *Swaar do   |
| 15 Autumn pearmain do  | 41 *Pomme gris, grey apple<br>of Canada do                                   |
| 16 *Amer. nonpareil, red doc-<br>tor, or Dewit, do   | 42 Yellow spice, <i>fenouillet</i><br><i>jaune, or petit drap d'or</i> do    |
| 17 Hawthorndean Oct. to Jan.   | 43 *Winter queening, of Ohio do  |
| 18 *Catline, of Maryland, C do   | 44 Ribston pippin, P Nov. to Ap.   |
| 19 *Newtown Spitzenburgh,<br>Oct. to Jan.  | 45 *Rhode-Island greening,<br>weighs a lb. do                                |
| 20 *Monstrous pippin, oz ap-<br>ple, or New York gloria<br>mundi, has weighed 27 to<br>35 oz. P do | 46 English golden pippin<br>Nov. to June                                     |
| 21 *Newark king do   | 47 Moore's sweeting D. to June   |
| 22 *Amer. wine, C P Oct. to Feb.   | 48 Green everlasting do  |
| 23 *Bullock's pippin, or sheep-<br>nose, C P Nov. to Feb.  | 49 *Red everlasting do   |
| 24 *Pennock's red winter do  | 50 *Boston russeting, or Roz-<br>bury russeting do                           |
| 25 Golden reinette, <i>reinette</i><br><i>doré, C do</i>   | N. B.—These four last ap-<br>ples have been preserved<br>sound above a year. |
| 26 *Federal pearmain N. to Mar.  | 51 *Green Newtown pippin, C do   |
|  | 52 *Yellow Newtown pippin,<br>C P do   |
|  | 53 *Tewksbury blush Jan. to July   |

## CIDER APPLES.

T denotes those that are good table fruit also.

54 Wetherill's white sweet- ing, T	Sept.	57 Winesap, T	Oct. to Jan.
55 *Hughes' Virginia crab	Oct. & Nov.	58 *Campfield, or Newark sweeting	do
56 *Gloucester white, of Vir- ginia, T	do	59 *Harrison's Newark	Nov. to March

The following are celebrated new Apples received from several of the most distinguished Horticulturalists of Europe, &c.

Price 75 cents each.

60 Earliest French, <i>hative</i> <i>avant tout</i>	July	German apples	Nov. & Dec.
61 Emperor Alexander, <i>very</i> <i>large</i>	do	68 French lemon rein- ette	Nov. to Mar.
62 Striped lady apple, or <i>api</i> <i>panaché</i>	Oct. to Dec.	69 Credos gutten do	do
63 Double rouge de paradis	Feb. & Mar.	70 Osnabrucker reinette	do
64 Fenouillet gris, or <i>pomme</i> <i>d'anis</i>	Dec. to Mar.	71 English scarlet pear- main	Nov. to Jan.
65 Fearn's pippin, 50 cents,	Nov. to Feb.	72 Transparent Moscow, or <i>white Astracan</i>	Aug.
66 Franklin's new golden pippin	do	73 Transparent Zurich	do
67 Menagere, <i>largest of all</i>		74 Siberian harvey	
		75 Foxley	
		76 Downton Golden pip- pin	Winter

The following Apples are for preserves or for ornament.

77 Siberian crab, <i>beautiful</i> <i>fruit</i> , 37½ cents	August	83 *Prince's new double flow- ering, with yellow fruit 1 dollar	August
78 Siberian crab, <i>smaller</i> <i>fruit</i> , 37½ cents	do	84 *Prince's new double flow- ering, with large green <i>fruit</i> , 1 dollar	do
79 Cherry crab, 37½ cents	do	85 *Prince's new double flow- ering, with small green <i>fruit</i> , 1 dollar	do
80 *Amer. green crab, 50 cts.	do		
81 Dwarf paradise, <i>fine large</i> <i>fruit</i> , 50 cents	do		
82 Chinese double flowering, with flowers like roses, 50 cents	do		

PEARS. *Poiriers. Pyrus communis.*Class, *Icosandria.* Order, *Pentagynia.*

50 to 75 cents each.

[The collection of Pears has been revised and scrutinized with the utmost care and attention, to guard against error, and a large number of the kinds cultivated by different persons, under the same names, will be found to differ essentially from the genuine fruits in this collection.]

M denotes melting pear.

Brk — breaking do

But — buttery do

Bak — baking do

P — perry do

\* — native American fruits.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Early green chisel, <i>Madeleine, Citron de carmes, of early Chaumontelle</i><br>ripe in July | 18 Mouth-water, <i>mouille bouche, verte longue d'automne, or muscat fleuri, M</i><br>Oct.          |
| 2 Summer beauty, <i>bellissime d'été, red muscadelle, or supreme, But</i> do                    | 19 Striped dean, <i>verte longue panachée, or culotte de Suisse</i><br>Sept.                        |
| 3 *Sugartop, <i>July, or harvest</i> do   | 20 Rousselette de Rheims, <i>petit rousselet, musk, or spice, M</i> do                              |
| 4 Cuisse madame of France, <i>often called Jargonelle, M</i><br>Aug.                            | 21 Summer bergamot, <i>bergamot d'été, or Milan</i> do  |
| 5 Skinless, <i>sans peau, or fleur de Guigne, M</i> do  | 22 *Prince's sugar M do   |
| 6 Summer melting, <i>or fondante d'été, M &amp; B</i> do  | 23 Autumn Bergamot, M, But<br>Oct. to Dec.  |
| 7 Windsor, But do   | 24 *Rockland do   |
| 8 Late green chisel, M Sept.  | 25 Virgaileu, <i>Doyenné, dean's pear, beurré blanc, white butter, or garner, M</i><br>Sept. & Oct. |
| 9 Muscat robert, <i>muscat d'ambre, or poire à la reine</i> do                                  | 26 *Pope's scarlet major do   |
| 10 Bloody, <i>la sanguinole, Bak</i><br>Aug.  | 27 St. Michaels Oct. to Nov.  |
| 11 Two-headed, <i>deux têtes</i> do   | 28 Poir du prince, <i>or the prince's pear, M</i><br>Aug.   |
| 12 French epargne, <i>beau present, or St. Samson, M.</i> do                                    | 29 Brest melting, <i>fondante de Brest, M</i><br>Oct.   |
| 13 *Cushing pear, M. See New England Farmer, vol. viii. Sept.                                   | 30 *Seckel, M Sept.   |
| 14 Julienne or <i>summer beurré, But</i><br>Aug.  | 31 Doyenné gris, <i>late virgalieu, M</i><br>Oct.   |
| 15 *Peach, M Sept.  | 32 *Prince's late virgalieu, M do   |
| 16 Salviati, But do   | 33 Red muscat, <i>muscat rouge</i> do   |
| 17 Ognonet, <i>or brown admired</i> do  | 34 *Rushmore's bon chretien, But do   |

35 Autumn bounty, M	Oct.	48 Ambrette, M	Nov. to Feb.
36 *Harvard, <i>Boston Epargne</i> do		49 *Flushing grey russet,	
37 Mansuette, M	Sept.	M	Dec. & Jan.
38 L'échasserie, <i>verte longue</i>		50 Bon chretien d'Auche,	
d'hiver, M	Nov. to Jan.	Bak	Jan to Mar.
39 *Prince's St. Germain,		51 Winter rousselette, <i>rous-</i>	
M	Nov. to Feb.	<i>selette d'hiver</i> , Bak	do
40 Pound, <i>poire de livre</i> , has		52 Tonneau, Bak	Nov. to Mar.
<i>weighed 28 oz.</i> Bak N. to Mar.		53 St. Martial, or <i>angelique</i>	
41 German muscat, <i>muscat</i>		<i>de Bordeaux</i> , Brk	do
<i>Allemand</i> , M	Jan. to May	54 Franc-real, <i>fine gold of</i>	
42 Spanish bon chretien, <i>bon</i>		<i>winter, fin or d'hiver</i> ,	
<i>chretien d'Espagne</i> , Bak		<i>weighs a lb.</i> , Bak Oct. to Jan.	
	Nov. to Jan.	55 Royal winter, <i>royale d-</i>	
43 Red bergamot, <i>bergamot</i>		<i>hiver</i> , M	Dec. to Feb.
<i>rouge</i>	Oct.	56 Winter bon chretien, <i>bon</i>	
44 Iron pear	Dec.	<i>chretien d'hiver</i> , Bak	
45 Wonder of winter, <i>mer-</i>			Jan. to May
<i>veille d'hiver, or petit oin</i> ,		57 Imperial oak-leaved, <i>im-</i>	
M	do	<i>periale à feuille de chêne</i> ,	
46 Winter orange, <i>orange d-</i>		Bak	Feb. to April
<i>hiver</i> , Brk	Feb. & Mar.	58 Taunton squash, P	} said to
47 Colmar, <i>manna, bergamotte</i>		59 Oldfield, P	
<i>tardive</i> , or <i>poire d'Auch</i>			} afford
<i>of Forsyth</i> , M	Dec. to Mar.		perry equal to champaign.

The following are new varieties of Pears received from France, England, and the Netherlands, by the proprietor of the Linnean Garden, and are considered the most esteemed varieties known, and have been brought into particular notice by the different Horticultural Societies. Those marked V M are from the collection of the celebrated Professor Van Mons.

Price 1 dollar each.

60 Ah Mon Dieu	Sept.	71 Beurré colmar du print-	
61 Summer archduke, or		ems, V M	
<i>amiré jounnet</i>	July	72 d'automne, V M	
62 Angelique de Rome, M	Nov.	73 coloma	Sept.
63 Angleterre de Noisette	Oct.	74 d'Angleterre	do
64 d'hiver, But	Dec. to Feb.	75 d'Aremberg	
65 Belle de Bruxelles, or <i>beau-</i>			Nov. & Dec.
<i>ty of Brussels</i> Aug. & Sept.		76 d'Ardempont, or	
66 Bellissime d'été de Pro-		<i>Hardempont</i>	
vence	July	77 d'Ardempont du	
67 Bergamot cadette	Oct.	printems, <i>Beurré rance</i> ,	
68 Bergamot Suisse, <i>rayé</i> , or		<i>or Hardempont du print-</i>	
<i>striped</i> , M	Oct. to Dec.	ems, V M	
69 Bergamot vidette	Jan. to May	78 d'Argenson, <i>de-</i>	
70 Beurré capiomont, or <i>cas-</i>		<i>licious</i>	Nov. & Dec.
<i>siomont</i> , V M	do		

79 Beurré de Bolwiller	108 Gros rateau, Bak D. & Jan.
Mar. to May	109 Gros muscat d'hiver
80 Diel, V M	110 Hennenbirne, P Oct. & Nov.
81 Knox	111 Immenbirne, P Sept. & Oct.
82 Napoleon O. & Nov.	112 Iron pear, <i>poiré de fer</i> ,
83 Spence	Bak Dec. to Feb.
84 Thouin, V M	113 Jalousie, But Oct.
85 Bezy de la motte, M	114 Jaune de merveillon July
Oct. & Nov.	115 Lansac, <i>satin</i> , or <i>dau-</i>
86 Black seeded, <i>noir</i>	<i>phine</i> , M Oct. to Jan.
<i>grain</i> Sept.	116 Marie Louise
87 Blanquet petit, or <i>pearl</i> ,	117 Martin sec, Brk N. to Jan.
Brk April	118 Moorfowl egg
88 à bouquet, or	119 Early rousset, <i>rousse-</i>
<i>cluster blanquet</i> July	<i>let hatif</i> , 50 cents July
89 Bon chretien d'automne Oct.	120 Naples, Brk Jan. & Feb.
90 d'hiver pan-	121 Orange tulipée, Brk Sept.
aché do	122 Passe colmar vineux,
91 Turc or Turk-	V M Dec. & Jan.
ish, <i>largest of all bon chre-</i>	123 Passa tutti Nov. & Dec.
<i>tians</i> Aug.	124 Pine apple, or <i>ananas</i>
92 Calebash, or <i>calebasse</i>	Jan. to Mar.
<i>Bose</i> , V M Sept. & Oct.	125 Queen of winter, <i>reine</i>
93 Cheminette Dec. & Jan.	<i>d'hiver</i> Feb.
94 Cluster, or <i>bouquet</i>	126 Red flowering, or <i>sang-</i>
95 Colmar d'Ardepoint,	<i>guine d'Italie</i> , Brk Aug.
V M	127 Rousseline, But Nov.
96 dorée, M Mar.	128 Seilebirne, keeps a year, P
97 souverain, V M	129 St. Augustin Dec. to Jan.
98 reul, V M	130 St. Gal, <i>poire au vin</i> , or
99 Cueillettes	<i>wine pear</i> Dec. to Mar.
100 Delice d'Ardepoint	131 Summer St. Germain,
101 Double flowering, or <i>Ar-</i>	<i>St. Germain, d'été</i> Aug.
<i>menian, very large fruit</i> ,	132 Yellow do., <i>St. Germain</i>
Bak Feb to Ap.	<i>jaune</i> Nov. to Ap.
102 Double flowering, with	133 Striped do., or <i>panaché</i> do
<i>striped fruit</i> , Bak do	134 Sucré vert, or <i>green su-</i>
103 Doyenné d'hiver, <i>sieule</i> ,	<i>gar</i> , But Oct.
or <i>winter virgalieu</i> , But Dec.	135 Sucré d'hoyerswerda Aug.
104 Figue, or <i>petalless</i> , M Sept.	136 Perfumed bergamot, 50
105 Fine gold of summer,	cents Sept.
<i>fin</i> or <i>d'été</i> Aug.	137 Twice-bearing July & Nov.
106 Forelle, <i>poire truite</i> , or	138 Urbaniste
<i>Florelo</i> Oct. & Nov.	139 Vitrier Dec.
107 Forty ounces, largest of	140 Orange rouge d'hiver
all pears, Brk Nov. & Dec.	141 Winter achan, 50 cents

The following new varieties of Pears have been recently received from France, England, the Netherlands, &c. Price \$1 each. D denotes those figured in Duhamel.

142 Admired musk, <i>admirée</i>	143 Alberty
<i>musquet</i>	144 Alexander

145 Ambrette d'hiver, D Nov. to March	179 Epine d'été petite, <i>satin vert</i> , or <i>fondante musquée</i> , D Aug.
146 Archduke of Austria <i>Archduc d'Autriche</i>	180 Fondante de Sickler
147 Belle audibert, D Dec.	181 Frederick of Prussia
148 noisette do	182 Gros colmar
149 Bequesne, D	183 Grosse piquenille
150 Bergamotte d'été la grosse Sept.	184 poire de Septembre
151 de Soulers, D Feb. to Mar.	185 Hativeau gros de la fo- ret Sept.
152 de Nice	186 Malta, or winter rose water, <i>caillot rosat de- hicer</i> Dec. & Jan.
153 de Bussy Jan. to Mar.	187 Marquise, D Nov. & Dec.
154 nonpareille Nov. & Dec.	188 Martin sire Dec.
155 Beurré de Bolwiller April & May	189 Merveille de Charneux
156 rouge, 50 cents Sept. & Oct.	190 Muscat blanc, or <i>white musk</i>
157 du comte de Fres- nel	191 Nouvelle blanche, or <i>new white</i>
158 aurore	192 Orange musk, or <i>Orange musquée</i> , D Aug.
159 Von Marum	193 Parfum d'hiver, or <i>win- ter perfumed</i> do
160 Bose	194 Pastorale, D Nov. to Jan.
161 Bezy de Cassoy, D Nov. to Feb.	195 Poire d'œuf, <i>colmar d'été</i> , or <i>egg pear</i> , D Aug. & Sept.
162 de Montigny, D Sept. & Oct.	196 Poire au vin de Stouten- burg, P
163 Bon chretien sans pepins	197 Poire au lard, or <i>lard pear</i> do
164 Bourdon musquée, D July	198 Poire d'ange, or <i>angel pear</i> , D Sept.
165 Chair à dame Aug.	199 Poire de Jardin, D Dec.
166 Champe riche d'Italie	200 Poire d'Admiral, D Oct.
167 Charles d'Autriche, or <i>Charles of Austria</i>	201 Present royal de Naples Mar. & April
168 Chaptal	202 St. Lezin, D Oct.
169 Citron de carmes panaché	203 Sucré de Zurich Sept.
170 Colmar doré	204 Tarquin le gros Mar. to May
171 Crèmesine, or <i>crimson</i>	205 Vermillon, <i>bellissimé d'- automne</i> , or <i>beauty of au- tumn</i> , D end of Oct.
172 Crown prince Ferdinand of Prussia	206 Vierge
173 Cuisse madame la grosse	207 Williams' bon chretien Sept. & Oct.
174 Doyenné panaché	
175 Duquesne	
176 Early Carnock	
177 Elton	
178 Epine rose, D Aug.	



The following pears have recently come into notice, and are of superior quality. An account of their origin and peculiarities will be found in the *New England Farmer*. Those marked thus (\*) are considered native varieties.

208 Ambrette, (of Cox)	212 *Bleecker's Meadow
209 *Bartlett, <i>very large &amp; fine</i>	213 St. Ghelien
210 *Heathcot, <i>very fine</i>	214 *Endicott (from Salem)
211 *Gibson, Amory, or Andrews	

The following are ornamental only. Price 50 cents each.

215 Superb gold striped leaved	217 <i>Pyrus salicifolia</i> , or <i>willow</i>
216 <i>Pyrus pollveria</i> , or <i>woolly</i> leaved	<i>leaved</i>

N. B. About 50 of the finest varieties of Pears are propagated as dwarfs, and are suitable for training as espaliers—50 cents each.

## CHERRIES. *Cerisiers. Prunus cerasus.*

Class, *Icosandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

50 cents each.

‡ denotes fruit of very large size  
 † ——— best bearers, and most esteemed.  
 ‡ ——— best for tarts wine, and preserves.  
 A ——— native American fruits.

1 † May duke	May & June	14 ‡ † Yellow Spanish, or <i>white</i>	
2 Richmond, or <i>early Kentish</i> , A	do	<i>Orleans</i>	June
3 ‡ † Black tartarian, <i>Ronald's black heart</i> , or <i>Circassian</i>	June	15 † American amber, <i>new</i> , A	do
4 † White tartarian, or <i>transparent Crimea</i> , <i>beautiful</i>	do	16 Black carone, or <i>ca-roon</i>	July
5 † Early black heart, A	do	17 † Holman's, or <i>June duke</i>	do
6 † Black heart	do	18 Archduke	do
7 China heart, A	do	19 † Carnation	do
8 Gascoign's heart, or <i>pale bleeding heart</i>	do	20 Mazard, or <i>black honey</i>	do
9 ‡ † White ox heart	do	21 Yellow honey, A	do
10 ‡ † Bleeding heart, or <i>red ox heart</i>	do	22 Herefordshire white	June
11 Amber heart	do	23 † Downer's late red, A	July
12 † Lundie guigne	do	24 † Herefordshire black, <i>late black heart</i>	do
13 Transparent guigne	do	25 Red bigarreau	do
		26 ‡ † Elkhorn, A	do
		27 † Remington white heart, 75 cents, A	July & Aug.
		28 Forman's late, A	July

29 †Late Kentish, <i>common</i> <i>red. for tarts</i> July	31 †Plumstone morello, A do. July
30 †Large English morello, <i>for tarts</i> do	32 Down's late white do

The following are celebrated new varieties of Cherries, introduced to notice by Mr Knight, President of the Horticultural Society of London, and others. Price 1 dollar each.

33 Knight's early black	38 Elton
34 Black eagle	39 Whalley's new heart
35 Waterloo	40 Tobacco leaved, <i>monstrous</i> <i>foliage</i>
36 Florence	41 Wellington
37 Black Spanish	

The following are highly celebrated French Cherries, which have been recently introduced, and form very estimable appendages to the dessert. Price 1 dollar each. D denotes those figured in Duhamel.

42 Belle Bosc July	53 Bigarreau noir tardif, or <i>late black bigarreau</i> Aug.
43 Cluster, has often several cherries on one stem, D do	54 Bigarreau gros rouge tardif, or <i>large late red</i> <i>bigarreau</i> do
44 †Montmorency à courte queue, or <i>gros gobet</i> , D June	55 Bigarreau tardif d'Hildes- heim, <i>late</i> July
45 Large griotte, <i>grosse gri-</i> <i>otte</i> July	56 Bigarreau blanc le gros, or <i>large white bigarreau</i> D do
46 Napoleon bigarreau, or <i>Laurmann</i> do	57 Bigarreau commun, D do
47 New red do. <i>nouveau bi-</i> <i>garreau rouge</i> do	58 Griotte brune de Brux- elles, or <i>brown Brus-</i> <i>sels</i> June
48 Perfumed crinquier, <i>crinquier parfumé</i> do	59 Griotte perle blanc, or <i>white pearl</i> July
49 Pendant Montfrin June	60 Griotte à feuille de balsa- mine, or <i>balsamine leav-</i> <i>ed</i> June
50 Pigeon's heart, <i>Courde</i> <i>pigeon</i> , or <i>belle de Roc-</i> <i>mond</i> , D July	61 Guigne olive July
51 Select beauty, <i>belle de</i> <i>choisie</i> , <i>Palembre</i> , or <i>Doucette</i> , D July	62 Turkine, or <i>Turkish</i> do
52 Bigarreau de May, or <i>May bigarreau</i> June	

The following are for ornament. Price 50 cents each.

63 Cornelian, <i>long scarlet</i> <i>fruit</i> Aug.	66 Small double flowering, or <i>griotte double</i>
64 Pendant flowering, <i>All</i> <i>saints</i> , or <i>semperflorens</i> do	67 Prunus virginica, or Ame- rican bird cherry, A
65 Large double flowering, or <i>merise double</i>	

N. B. Some select kinds of Cherries for table and for ornament are propagated as dwarfs, and are suitable to be trained as espaliers.

PLUMS. *Pruniers. Prunus domestica.*Class, *Icosandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

50 cents each.

† denotes those of large size.  
 ‡ ——— those of superior flavor.  
 P ——— those for preserves.  
 A ——— American fruits.  
 D ——— those figured in Duhamel.

1 Early yellow, <i>jaune hative</i> , <i>white primordian</i> , or <i>prune de Catalogne</i> , D July	has weighed 4½ oz. A 1 dollar Aug. & Sept.
2 †† American cherry, <i>my- rabalan</i> , or <i>cerise</i> , A do	19 †† Prince's gage, <i>new</i> , very large, A 1 dollar do
3 Red chिकासaw, A do	20 † Green gage do
4 Early purple, A Aug.	21 † Red gage, A do
5 Précoce d'Tours, <i>early Tours</i> , D do	22 † English yellow gage do
6 Wetherill's sweet, A do	23 †† White gage, A do
7 †† Large sweet damson, or <i>damascene</i> do	24 †† Smith's Orleans, <i>fine</i> do
8 † Burlington red, A do	25 †† Yellow apricot, <i>prune abricot</i> Sept.
9 † Blue Holland do	26 † American yellow gage, A do
10 Drap d'or, <i>cloth of gold</i> , or <i>mirabelle double</i> do	27 † Red diaper, <i>diaprée rouge</i> , or <i>roche courbon</i> , D do
11 †† Cooper's large red, A do	28 † Lewistown egg, A do
12 † Red imperial, or <i>red mag- num bonum</i> do	29 Bingham, A Aug.
13 † Large black imperial do	30 Elfrey, A do
14 † Purple egg, or <i>imperial violet</i> Aug. & Sept.	31 Tomlinson's Charlotte, A do
15 † Yellow egg, <i>white bonum magnum</i> , <i>white imperial</i> , <i>Mogul</i> , <i>white Holland</i> , or <i>dame aubert jaune</i> , has weighed near 4 oz., D do	32 † Coe's golden drop do
16 †† Large Queen Claudia, <i>grosse</i> , <i>Reine Claude</i> , or <i>Dauphine</i> , D do	33 St. Catharine, D Sept. & Oct.
17 Small Queen Claudia, <i>pe- tite Reine Claude</i> , or <i>small green gage</i> , D do	34 Winesour, of <i>Yorkshire</i> , P do
18 †† Washington, or <i>Bolmer</i> ,	35 Miller's Spanish, A Sept.
	36 †† Violet empress, or <i>im- peratrice violette</i> , D Sept. & Oct.
	37 White damson, or <i>late cluster</i> do
	38 Early monsieur, or <i>mon- sieur hatif</i> , D July
	39 † Late monsieur, D Aug.
	40 † Yellow honey, <i>new</i> , A 1 dollar do
	41 Prince's blue primordian, <i>earliest of all</i> , A 1 doll. July
Ornamental—1 dollar.	
42 Large double flowering	44 Dwarf double do. or <i>double sloe</i>
43 Semidouble do. <i>producing fruit</i>	45 Variegated leaved
	46 Sloe, or <i>black thorn</i> , 50 cents

N. B. Trees of nearly all the kinds of Plums can be supplied suitable for dwarfs or espaliers, if so required.

APRICOTS. *Abricotiers. Prunus armeniaca.*Class, *Icosandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

Price 37½ to 50 cents each.

N. B. This fruit will succeed and produce plentifully, in any locality where the Peach does, if the directions are followed which are stated in Prince's Treatise on Horticulture.

P denotes those best for preserves.

A ——— those of American origin.

D ——— those described by Duhamel.

1 Early masculine, <i>précoce</i> , <i>hatif musqué</i> , or <i>abricotin</i> July	9 Portugal, or male, D Aug.
2 Large early, <i>gros précoce</i> do	10 Breda, <i>Holland</i> , or <i>amande aveline</i> , D do
3 Roman do	11 Many's Italian, A do
4 Peach, <i>Moorpark</i> , de <i>Nancy</i> , <i>Anson's</i> or <i>Wirttemberg</i> , superior, D Aug.	12 Turkey do
5 Alexandrian, <i>abricot d'Alexandrie</i> , D do	13 Black, or <i>Pope's</i> or <i>abricot violet</i> , D do
6 Brussels do	14 Alberge, <i>with sweet pits</i> , P do
7 White, or <i>blanc</i> do	15 Royal Persian do
8 Blotched leaved Turkey, <i>abricot de Messine</i> do	16 Schuyler's large, A 50 cents do
	17 Purple peach leaved, of <i>Siberia</i> , new, D 1 dollar do

The following new French and Italian varieties, of great celebrity, were received *direct* from the south of France by the proprietor of the Linnæan Garden at New York. Price 1 dollar each.

18 Early large red, <i>gros rouge hatif</i> July	23 Dwarf musk, <i>musqué minain</i> July
19 Red angoumois, <i>rouge d'angoumois</i> do	24 Musk of carpentras, <i>musqué de carpentras</i> Aug.
20 Largest peach, <i>pêche à très gros fruit</i> Aug.	25 Briancon, D do
21 Province, D July	26 Musch-musch July.
22 White musk, <i>blanc musqué</i> do	27 Luxembourg do
	28 Albergier de montgamet do

N. B. Trees of the above kinds can be supplied suitable for dwarfs or espaliers. Trees can be furnished of some of the best kinds budded on Plum stocks, at 12½ cents extra; and also propagated on the particular kind of Almond, so much used in France, on the same terms.

PEACHES. *Pechers. Amygdalus persica.*Class, *Icosandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

31½ to 37½ cents each.

The following Peaches have been selected on account of their size, flavor, or time of ripening, from among the best kinds imported from Europe, as well as from such as have originated in America.

\* denotes those of superior flavor.  
 † ——— those of remarkable size.  
 C ——— clingstones or paves.  
 A ——— American fruits.  
 D ——— those described in Duhamel.

1 Red or scarlet nutmeg, <i>avant rouge</i> , small fruit	July	27 *† Orange peach, A	Sept.
2 *Yellow nutmeg, A	do	28 *Orange, C	do
3 *Blush nutmeg, A	do	29 †President, A	do
4 *Green nutmeg, <i>early</i> <i>Anne</i>	do	30 †Congress, C A	do
5 *†Red rareripe, A	Aug.	31 *Late purple, <i>pourprée</i> <i>tardive</i>	do
6 *White rareripe, A	do	32 *†Late admirable, C	do
7 *Yellow rareripe, A	do	33 White blossom, <i>snow</i> , <i>wil-</i> <i>low</i> , or <i>white stone</i>	do
8 Early red, C A	do	34 *Double blossom, or <i>rose</i> <i>peach</i> , very ornamental	do
9 *Jacques' new yellow rare- riple, A	do	35 Catharine, C	do
10 *†Large early rareripe, or <i>royal Kensington</i>	do	36 Hyslop's, C A	do
11 Freestone heath, A	do	37 Chancellor, <i>chancelière</i> , D	do
12 *Gold and purple, C A	do	38 Montauban	Aug.
13 *Early purple, <i>pourprée</i> <i>hative</i> , D	do	39 †Monstrous lemon, C	Oct.
14 *†Oldmixon freestone, A	Sept.	40 Blood peach, <i>la sangui-</i> <i>nole</i> , D	do
15 Oldmixon, C A	do	41 †Blood or claret, <i>sangui-</i> <i>nole adherente</i> , C	do
16 *†Old Newington, C	do	42 American teton de Ve- nus, A	Aug.
17 *Bourdine, or <i>narbonne</i> , D	do	43 Sargent's rareripe, A	do
18 *Malta, or <i>belle de Paris</i>	do	44 Late red do. A	Sept.
19 *Red magdalen, <i>madeleine</i> <i>rouge</i> , D	do	45 Kenrick's heath, A	do
20 Cut leaved, <i>serrated</i> , or <i>unique</i> , A	do	46 *†Admirable	do
21 *†Columbia, A	do	47 Heath, <i>superior</i> , C A	Oct. & Nov.
22 *†Pine apple, C A	do	48 Freestone winter, A	Sept. & Oct.
23 *†Kennedy's Carolina, <i>ear-</i> <i>ly lemon</i> , or <i>yellow pine</i> <i>apple</i> , C A	do	49 Green winter, C	N. & Dec.
24 *†Yellow, or <i>red cheek</i> <i>mélécoton</i> , A	do	50 Algiers yellow winter, C	do
25 White <i>mélécoton</i>	do	51 *†Noblesse	Sept.
26 *Bellegarde, <i>galande</i> , or <i>noir de Montreuil</i>	do	52 English Malta	Aug.
		53 Teindoux, C	Sept.
		54 *†Diana, C	Aug.
		55-Modeste	do

56 Thorne's white, C A	Aug.	61 American blood freestone,	
57 New late green, C A	Sept.	A	Aug.
58 *New sweet water, A	Aug.	62 Hand's Pennsylvania	
59 Emperor of Russia, much		claret, A	do
like No. 20, A	do	63 †Large yellow freestone, A	do
60 †Prince's red rareripe, A	do	64 Late freestone heath, A	Sept.

The following are celebrated new French Peaches received direct from the south of France and Italy, where this fruit is said to excel in high flavor and perfume. Price 1 dollar each.

65 Admirable, D	Aug.	82 Pointed magdalen, made-	
66 Late do. <i>admirable tardive</i> , D	Sept.	lène à mamelons	Aug.
67 Early yellow alberge, <i>alberge jaune précoce</i>	Aug.	83 Large early mignone, <i>grosse mignone hative</i>	do
68 Late yellow do. <i>alberge jaune tardive</i>	Oct.	84 Large early mountain, <i>montagne précoce la grosse</i>	do
69 Yellow alberge cling, <i>pavie alberge</i> , or <i>pavie jaune</i>	Sept.	85 Early nivette, <i>nivette hative</i>	do
70 Earliest cling, <i>avant précoce pavie</i> , C	July	86 Jalaugier, C	Sept.
71 Beauty of Vitry, or <i>belle de Vitry</i>	Sept.	87 Yellow apricot, <i>pavie abricotée</i> , C D	do
72 Beauty of Beaucaire, or <i>belle de Beaucaire</i>	Aug.	88 Divided pit, <i>à noyau par-tagé</i> , C	Aug.
73 Cardinale de Furstemberg, or <i>bloody peach</i>	Sept.	89 Vinous purple, <i>pourprée vineuse</i> , D	do
74 Early chevreuse, <i>chevreuse hative</i> , D	Aug.	90 Large round, <i>ronde grosse</i>	Sept.
75 Late do. <i>chevreuse tardive</i> , D	Sept.	91 French lemon, <i>pêche limon</i>	Aug.
76 De Favier	Aug.	92 Montfrin,	do
77 Ispahan, or <i>Persian</i> , D	Sept.	93 Dwarf Orleans, <i>nain d'Orleans</i> , 2 dollars	Sept.
78 Common magdalen, or <i>magdelène</i>	Aug.	94 Monstrous pomponne, <i>pavie monstrueux de pomponne</i> , the largest of all peaches, C D	Sept. & Oct.
79 Red magdalen of Courson, or <i>magdelène rouge de Courson</i> , D	do	95 †Persique, large and fine, C D	Sept.
80 Magdalen cling, <i>pavie magdelène</i>	do	96 *Royale, D	Aug.
81 Magdalen of second season, <i>magdelène deuxième saison</i>	do	97 *Royal, <i>pavie royal</i> , C	Sept.
		98 Round transparent, <i>transparente ronde</i>	do
		99 Rosanna, <i>rosanne</i>	do
		100 Sernach	Aug.

N. B. Trees of the different kinds can be supplied suitable for dwarfs or espaliers. Trees can be furnished of some of the finest kinds budded on Plum stocks, at 12½ cents extra price; and also propagated on the particular kind of Almond so much used in France, on the same terms.

NECTARINES. *Brugnons. Amygdalus nectarina.*Class, *Icosandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

37½ to 50 cents each.

N. B. This fruit will succeed and produce well in any place where the Peach does, if the directions are followed which are stated in Prince's valuable Treatise on Horticulture, recently published; and as the varieties of this fruit are characterized by their beautiful transparent and waxen appearance, they may be ranked among the most admired appendages of the dessert. C denotes clingstones.

1 Early scarlet	Aug.	9 Vermash	do
2 Fairchild's early	do	10 Peterborough	do
3 Argyle	Sept.	11 Fairchild's, C	do
4 Golden, C	do	12 Elruge	do
5 Newington, C	do	13 White, C	Oct.
6 Aromatic	do	14 Green seedling	
7 Temple's	do	15 Brompton, C	
8 Red Roman, C	do	16 Lewis' Boston yellow	

The following are very celebrated varieties, recently introduced from France and England. 1 dollar each.

17 Pitmaston orange	23 White Brussels
18 Emmerton's white	24 Late yellow, <i>jaune lisse</i>
19 New black	Sept. & Oct.
20 Early pavia, C	25 Early violet, <i>violette ha-</i>
21 Italian brugnion	<i>tive</i> Aug.
22 Aiton's seedling	

N. B. Trees of all the above kinds can be supplied, if desired, suitable for dwarfs or espaliers. Trees of some of the best kinds can be furnished, budded on Plum stocks, at 12½ cents extra; and also propagated on the celebrated Almond so much used in France, on the same terms.

ALMONDS. *Amandiers. Amygdalus.*Class, *Icosandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

Those marked thus \* are 37½ cents.

Those not marked are 50 cents.

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, are the fine kinds cultivated for the table.

1 *Bitter hard shell	5 Large hard shell, <i>gros cassante</i>
2 Ladies' thin do. <i>amande des dames</i>	6 Sweet hard shell, <i>coque dure</i>
3 Sweet sultan, <i>amande sultane</i>	7 Large double flowering
4 Small soft shell, <i>à petit fruit</i>	8 *Dwarf double flowering
	9 Dwarf single flowering

**MULBERRIES.** *Muriers. Morus.*Class, *Monæcia.* Order, *Tetrandria.*

In consequence of the attention of our government, and of individuals, to the rearing of silk, and the culture of the Mulberry, great pains have been taken by the proprietor of the Liansean Garden to introduce from France, Italy, and elsewhere, the kinds which have acquired most celebrity for this purpose; and of the success of these exertions the following list will bear ample testimony.

S denotes those most used for silk worms.

T ——— those for table fruit.

O ——— those that are for ornament.

Those marked thus † are 37½ cents.

|| are 50 cents.

\* are 75 cents.

N. B. A discount of 33 per cent will be made where a hundred are taken of one kind.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1    Large black, T                      | 14    Lascinated leaved, S                       |
| 2 † Red American, T S                    | 15 * Nerved leaved, S                            |
| 3 † Pennsylvanian, T S                   | 16 * Dandolo's foglia doppia, S                  |
| 4 * Missouri black, T                    | 17 * Italian red wood, S                         |
| 5 † White Italian, or <i>Chinese</i> , S | 18 * Chinese, from <i>Phillipine Islands</i> , S |
| 6    Shining lobed leaved, S             | 19 * Tartarian, very hardy, S                    |
| 7    Oblong leaved, S                    | 20    Male Japan, or <i>Chinese paper</i> , O    |
| 8    Broad lobed leaved, S               | 21 * Female do. producing large round fruit, O   |
| 9    Dwarf curled leaved, S              | 22 * Cockle-shell leaved do. or cucullated, O    |
| 10    Largest leaved, S                  |  |
| 11    Constantinople, S                  |  |
| 12    Rose leaved, S                     |  |
| 13    Oval leaved, S                     |  |

**QUINCES.** *Coignassiers. Cydonia.*Class, *Icosandria.* Order, *Pentagynia.*

37½ to 50 cents each, except where noted.

- |  |       |  |             |
|--|-------|--|-------------|
| 1 Large orange or apple, <i>coign à pomme</i>  | Sept. | 7 Small fruited, à <i>petit fruit</i> , 50 cents             | Oct.        |
| 2 Pear shaped, à <i>poire</i>                  | Oct.  | 8 Chinese, with showy flowers, and beautiful fruit, 1 dollar | Oct. & Nov. |
| 3 Portugal, or eatable do                      |       | 9 Japan red flowering, 1 dollar                              | Sept.       |
| 4 Winter Nov. to March                         |       | 10 Japan blush flowering, 1 dollar                           |             |
| 5 Musk, <i>coign musqué</i> , 1 dollar         | Oct.  |  |             |
| 6 Large French, <i>coign commun</i> , 50 cents | do    |  |             |



CURRANTS. *Groseillers à grappes. Ribes.*Class, *Pentandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

Those marked thus \* 25 cents.

† 37½ cents.

‡ 50 cents.

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1 *Large Dutch red                 | 7 *Black English                                     |
| 2 *Large Dutch white               | 8 †Black ditto, with variegated leaves               |
| 3 *Champagne, pale red transparent | 9 †Lewis' black Missouri, fragrant yellow flowers    |
| 4 †Wilmot's pale red               | 10 †Lewis' yellow Missouri, scentless yellow flowers |
| 5 †Striped leaved red              |  |
| 6 *Common black                    |  |

RASPBERRIES. *Framboisiers. Rubus.*Class, *Icosandria*. Order, *Polygynia*.

Those marked thus \* 8 cents.

† 12½ cents.

‡ 25 cents.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 *Common red, best for market, and for brandy, 8 cents each, or 6 dolls. per 100 June & July | 6 †Large red Antwerp July              |
| 2 American black, 6 cents do  | 7 Large white, or yellow Antwerp do    |
| 3 †American white do  | 8 Twice bearing July & Oct.            |
| 4 †Brentford red do   | 9 †Virginian red July                  |
| 5 †Brentford white do   | 10 †Canada red do                      |
|   | 11 †Canada purple rose flowering. Aug. |

GOOSEBERRIES. *Ribes Uva-crispa.*Class, *Pentandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

Of this fine fruit several hundred varieties are now cultivated in England and Scotland, where they frequently weigh from one to one and a third ounces. We import every Spring, from Scotland and Lancashire, a large collection of the finest sorts, which are well put up in moss, in packages of 6 and 12 each. Price 3 dollars per dozen bushes. *To have this fruit succeed well*, attention should be paid to the directions given in Prince's Treatise on Horticulture.

**WALNUTS. *Noyers. Juglans.***Class, *Monœcia.* Order, *Polyandria.*

Those marked thus \* 37½ cents.

† 50 cents.

‡ 1 dollar.

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 †Madeira nut, <i>Persian</i> , or <i>English walnut</i> , 40 dolls. per 100 | 6 †Largest fruited ditto              |
| 2 †French double  | 7 *Shell bark, or <i>Kiskytom nut</i> |
| 3 †Late flowering   | 8 *Mockernut                          |
| 4 †Hybrid black   | 9 *Common bitternut                   |
| 5 †Pecan, or <i>Illinois nut</i> , 40 dollars per 100                         | 10 *Round black walnut                |
|   | 11 Long ditto, or <i>butternut</i>    |

The four following French Walnuts are under culture and increase, and will be soon ready for sale:—

Noyer de Jauge  
mésage madier

Noyer mésage madiot  
à fruit ronde

**CHESTNUTS. *Chataigners. Castana.***Class, *Monoecia.* Order, *Polyandria.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 Spanish, or <i>marron</i> , large eatable fruit, from 50 to 75 cts. or 40 dollars per 100 | 3 Chinquapin, or <i>dwarf chestnut</i> , 50 cents                |
| 2 American, 25 cents  | 4 Prince's chinquapin, <i>dwarf</i> , with large fruit, 50 cents |

**FILBERTS AND HAZLENUTS. *Noisetiers. Corylus.***Class, *Monoecia.* Order, *Polyandria.*

Those marked thus \* 25 cents.

† 37½ cents.

‡ 50 cents.

- |                                    |                      |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 †English red skin                | 5 †Prolific          |
| 2 †English white skin              | 6 †Clustered         |
| 3 †Large Spanish, or <i>cobnut</i> | 7 *American hazlenut |
| 4 †Frizzled                        |                      |

**MEDLARS. *Nefliers. Mespilus germanica.***Class, *Icosandria.* Order, *Pentagynia.*

50 cents each.

- |                           |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Dutch, or <i>German</i> | 3 Nottingham    |
| 2 Royal Dutch             | 4 Large fruited |

---

5 Seedless	8 Japan, <i>Chinese</i> , or <i>Loquat</i> ,
6 Small fruited	requires protection in win-
7 Spreading, or <i>diffuse</i>	ter, 2 dollars

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**PERSIMMON, or Date Plum. *Plaqueminiers. Diospyros.***

Class, *Polygamia.* Order, *Dioecia.*

1 Common American, 50 cents	3 European date plum, 1 dollar
2 Forman's sweet, 75 cents	

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**PAPAW, or Custard Apple. *Assiminier.***

Class, *Polyandria.* Order, *Polygynia.*

50 cents each.

1 Smooth papaw	2 Cluster fruited
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**BERBERRIES. *Vinetiers, or Epine vinette.***

Class, *Hexandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

Those marked thus \* 25 cents.

§ 50 cents.

|| 1 dollar.

1 *European red	7 § Seedless
2 § Yellow berried	8    Chinese
3 § Blue berried	9    Cretan
4 § Large clustered	10 American holly leaved, from
5 § Broad leaved	the Rocky Mountains, 15
6 § Province	dollars

---

**BLACKBERRY, or Bramble. *Ronce.***

Class, *Icosandria.* Order, *Polygynia.*

1 Upright, or <i>standing</i> , 25 cts.	3 Double white flowering,
2 Thornless, curious, 37½ cents	beautiful, 50 cents

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STRAWBERRIES. *Fraisiers. Fragaria vesca.*Class, *Polyandria.* Order, *Polygynia.*

Those marked thus \* 25 cents per dozen.

§ 37½ cents per do.

|| 50 cents per do.

N. B. No less charge is made than the price of a dozen, unless a hundred are ordered of one kind, then the price will be one third less.

1 *Morrisania, or <i>early scarlet</i>	May	8 §Blush, or <i>green Chili, fraisier-vert</i>	June & July
2 *English red wood	June	9 §Pine apple, <i>fraisier-ananas</i>	June
3 *English white wood, <i>white hautbois</i>	do	10   New Chili	do
4 *English red hautbois, <i>musk flavored</i>	do	11   Red alpine, <i>monthly</i> , or <i>everbearing</i>	June to Dec.
5 §Hudson's Bay	June & July	12   White alpine	do
6 §Red Chili	do	13   Red bush alpine, <i>without runners</i>	do
7   Large early scarlet	May		
N. B. These 3 last are the kinds cultivated for market.			

The following are new kinds of great celebrity; many of which, on account of their large size, productiveness, or flavor, have been figured and described in the Transactions of the London Horticultural Society, and other publications. The difficulty of importing the new kinds alive, some of which have been received the sixth time before successful, renders it necessary to charge a higher price for them until more fully increased.

Those marked thus \* 50 cents per dozen.

Those not marked, 1 dollar per dozen.

14 Keen's large seedling	26 Large scarlet Lima, <i>very fine</i>
15 Keen's imperial	27 Mathven castle
16 Black	28 Southborough seedling
17 Bath scarlet	29 Duke of Kent's scarlet
18 *New or <i>black musk hautbois</i>	30 Grove-end scarlet
19 *Downton	31 Nairn's scarlet
20 Knight's No. 14	32 Faulkner's new scarlet pine
21 *Roseberry, <i>very productive</i>	33 Wilmot's superb, 50 cents for two plants, or \$2 50 per dozen
22 Bostock	34 White Bush Alpine, no runners
23 *Montreuil	
24 *French musk hautbois, <i>very productive</i>	
25 Prolific hautbois	

GRAPES. *Vignes. Vitis vinifera.*Class, *Pentandria.* Order, *Monogynia.*

Those marked thus \* 37½ cents each.  
 † 50 cents each.  
 ‡ 75 cents each.  
 ¶ 1 dollar each.

T denotes celebrated table grapes.  
 W celebrated wine grapes.  
 D those figured in Duhamel.  
 L those from the garden of the Luxembourg.

The above prices are for single plants, or where a few vines only are wanted. Those who wish to establish vineyards, and consequently desire a great number, will be supplied at a great reduction from these prices. The foreign grapes included in the following assortment are reared from plants imported *direct* from the most celebrated collections in France, Germany, Italy, the Crimea; &c.; and 21 varieties are the identical kinds cultivated at the Royal Garden of the Luxembourg at Paris, an establishment formed by royal patronage for the purpose of concentrating all the most valuable fruits of France, and testing their respective merits. Such persons as desire a selection of varieties most suitable to their respective localities, can have the selection made by the proprietor. There does not exist a doubt in the most intelligent minds of the success of the vine, provided *the selection of kinds* is made with a proper regard to latitude and locality—and that those desirous of forming plantations or vineyards might make their selections judiciously, Mr PRINCE, of Long Island, has attached to a large number of the following varieties, imported by him, the name of the particular Department of France where each originated; therefore, by turning to the map, the latitude will be ascertained.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 *July grape, early black cluster, <i>précocce, madeleine, or morillon hatif</i> , T          | 6 †Probyn's large white, T  |
| 2 †New black cluster, very productive, and hardy, T & W  | 7 ¶Esperione, <i>blue Windsor, or Turner's early black</i> , T            |
| 3 †Early white muscadine, or <i>August sweet water</i> , the finest early white table grape, T | 8 †Black Hamburgh, or <i>Frankenthaler</i> , large, and a great bearer, T |
| 4 †White sweet water, T  | 9 †White do. <i>Lisbon, or Portugal</i> , T                               |
| 5 †Striped Aleppo, <i>morillon panaché, chasselas panaché, raisin Suisse</i>                   | 10 †Black St. Peter's, T  |
|  | 11 ¶White do. or <i>Moscon, St. Pierre blanc</i> , T                      |
|  | 12 †White seedless Corinth, or <i>Corinthian vine, corinthe</i>           |

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><i>sans pepins, Kishmish, or Uva passu bianca, T D</i></p> <p>13 †White Malmsey, <i>malvoisie blanc du Po, T &amp; W L</i></p> <p>14 †Red do. <i>malvoisie rouge du Po, T &amp; W L</i></p> <p>15 †Black Morocco, <i>Maroc, or raisin Turc, T</i></p> <p>16 †Black Spanish, <i>Alicant gros noir d'Espagne, Ramonat, or negrier, T D</i></p> <p>17 †Teinturier, <i>Noircau, or the Dyer, black, W L</i></p> | <p>18 †Gros muscadel, <i>fromenté, or muscat fumé, very sweet, grey, T</i></p> <p>19 †Black gamet, <i>gamet, noir, chambonat, or saumorille, Haute Saone, W L</i></p> <p>20 †Pitnaston's white cluster, <i>T</i></p> <p>21 †Clapier's white, <i>T</i></p> <p>22 †Gousais noir, <i>W</i></p> <p>23 †Oeil de Tourd, <i>T</i></p> <p>24 †Précoce blanc, <i>L</i></p> <p>25 †Meslier, <i>mornain blanc, or morna chasselas</i></p> |
|--|--|

## CHASSELAS GRAPES,

Which are all celebrated table fruits.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>26 †White or golden chasselas, <i>royal muscadine, d'Arboyce, chasselas blanc, chasselas doré or Bar sur Aube, D</i></p> <p>27 †White chasselas of Fontainebleau</p> <p>N. B. By some authors the two above are supposed to be the same; and by others, No. 27 is considered the</p> | <p>same as No. 3; perhaps all three are synonymous.</p> <p>28 †Red chasselas, <i>chusselas rouge</i></p> <p>29 †White musk chasselas, <i>chasselas musquée, D</i></p> <p>30 †Chasselas croquant</p> <p>31 †Cioutat, <i>parsley leaved chasselas, or raisin d'Autriche</i></p> |
|---|---|

## FRONTIGNAC, AND OTHER MUSCAT GRAPES.

The grapes of this class are celebrated for their high musk flavor, and are among the most estimable for the table, and a few are used in France for sweet wines. In consequence of these varieties being more highly valued in France, and even much more rare there than most other kinds, more deceptions and inaccuracies have existed with regard to them than any other class; and it is with great satisfaction we can state that these are of undoubted character.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>32 †White frontignac, <i>muscat blanc, T &amp; W</i></p> <p>33 †Red do. <i>muscat rouge</i></p> <p>34 †Blue or violet do. <i>muscat violet, D</i></p> <p>35 †White muscat of Alexan-</p> | <p>dria, <i>Alexandrian frontignac, muscat of Jerusalem, or passe longue musquée, D T &amp; W</i></p> <p>36 †Panse musquée blanc, <i>Bouches du Rhone, L</i></p> |
|---|--|

## BURGUNDY GRAPES.

All of which are very celebrated for wine, and form a greater proportion in the vineyards of France than any other class of grapes—the most of them are also pleasant table grapes.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>37 *Meunier, <i>Miller's Burgundy, fromenté, or sauvignien noir, Bas Rhin, L</i></p> | <p>38 *Black cluster, <i>morillon noir, Bas Rhin, L</i></p> |
|---|---|

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>39 †White morillon <i>morillon blanc</i>, or <i>melier blanc</i>, Jura, L</p> <p>40 †Auvernat blanc, <i>Maine et Loire</i>, L</p> <p>41 †           gris, or <i>gentil gris</i></p> <p>42 †           rouge claire, <i>fromenteau</i>, <i>gris rouge</i>, <i>gentil rose</i>, or <i>rose Burgundy</i></p> <p>N. B. The three varieties last named form the vineyards</p> | <p>which produce the far-famed Champagne wine.</p> <p>43 White Burgundy, <i>pineau blanc</i>, <i>Côte d'or</i>, L</p> <p>44 †Grey do. <i>pineau gris</i>, <i>griset</i>, or <i>petit muscadet</i>, <i>Côte d'or</i></p> <p>45 †Black Burgundy, <i>pineau noir</i>, L</p> <p>46 †Pineau franc, or <i>bon plant Haute Saone</i>, L</p> <p>47 †White sauvignon, <i>sauvignon blanc</i>, <i>Haute Pyrénées</i>, L</p> |
|---|---|

MADEIRA GRAPES,

All of which are celebrated for wine.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>48 †Violet Madeira, very hardy and productive</p> <p>49 †Purple do.</p> | <p>50 †Tinta, or Negramole</p> <p>51 †Herbemont's Madeira</p> <p>52 †Black do</p> |
|--|---|

GERMAN AND SWISS GRAPES.

These are principally celebrated as wine grapes ; and we learn from the highest sources, that those numbered 56, 66, 67, 71, and 72, are considered among the most valuable for vineyards, on account of their abundant and regular crops, and their resisting the severest winters uninjured. In addition to those here enumerated, a number of varieties of grapes are cultivated in Germany which are necessarily arranged under other heads in this catalogue, including the principal part of the Burgundy grapes.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>53 †Blue cartager, T</p> <p>54 †Blue sylven</p> <p>55 †Black shearcat</p> <p>56 †Facun, <i>burger</i>, <i>bourger</i>, or <i>l'Allemand</i>, white, very celebrated for wine and abundant crops, L</p> <p>57 †Feldlinger, <i>Bas Rhin</i>, L</p> <p>58 †Fondant vert, or <i>green melting</i></p> <p>59 †Gentil brun, L</p> <p>60 †Grand khlefner</p> <p>61 †L'Allemand le rouge</p> <p>62 †L'Yverdun bon vin, or <i>Pericé noir</i>, L</p> <p>63 †Muller reben, L</p> <p>64 †Olwer, whose wine is celebrated for the gravel</p> <p>65 †Queen, T</p> | <p>66 †Petit rauchling</p> <p>67 †Gros rauchling</p> <p>These two last are very celebrated for wine and for their abundant crops.</p> <p>68 †Red cruger</p> <p>69 †Riessling, <i>clairette de Limoux</i>, L</p> <p>70 †           le grand</p> <p>71 †Rothe hintsche, <i>black</i>, L</p> <p>72 †Rothlichtner</p> <p>These two last named are very celebrated for wine and for their abundant crops.</p> <p>73 †Rough white</p> <p>74 †Rough black</p> <p>75 †Shumroy</p> <p>76 †White Tokay, <i>Tokai gris d'Hongrie</i>, or <i>T blanc</i>, W</p> |
|---|---|

77 †Blue do. <i>Tokai bleu</i> , W	<i>Lombardy</i> , W & T
78 †Black do. <i>Tokai d'Hongrie</i> noir, W	80 †Tokai de Lunel, W
79 †Flame do <i>Rhenish</i> , brick, or	81 †bagnol, W

Grapes received from the border of the Rhine in the most northern Department of France, but whose native localities are mostly unknown—price 1 dollar each.

82 Amarot, <i>Landes</i>	91 Monstreux
83 Aspirant blanc, <i>seedless</i>	92 Montpelier
84 Blussard blanc	93 Perle? <i>diamant</i>
85 noir, <i>Belosar gros</i>	94 Plant gentil
86 Brun fourca, <i>Bouches du Rhone</i>	95 Rouge espayot, <i>Landes</i>
87 De Candolle	96 St. Antoine
88 Hermann?	97 St. Valentine
89 Lehrmann	98 Terret, <i>Hérault</i>
90 Large damask, <i>gros damas</i> , 75 cents	

#### AMERICAN NATIVE GRAPES.

All the following are genuine American species and varieties, except No. 111, which is a native variety of a foreign species. The wine and table grapes are designated as far as experience has yet tested their merits, but many of them being newly introduced to our gardens, much yet remains to be elucidated. The prices are designated according to arrangement at page 61.

90 †Alexander's, <i>Schuylkill</i> <i>muscadelle</i> , or <i>Spring-Mill</i> <i>Constantia</i> , W	111 †Orwigsburg, <i>white</i> , T
100 †Bland's pale red, very fine, T & W	112 †Small frost, <i>winter</i> or <i>chick-</i> <i>en grape</i>
101 †Catawba, <i>purple</i> , T & W	113 †White scuppernon, or <i>A-</i> <i>merican muscadine</i> , W & T
102 †Elkton, <i>large purple</i> , W	114 *Black scuppernon, <i>s'oe</i> , or <i>purple muscadine</i> , W & T
103 †Elsingburgh, <i>blue</i> , T & W	115 Texas, <i>curious foliage</i> , T 3 dolls.
104 *Black fox	116 Texas, <i>diverse leaved</i> , T 3 dolls.
105 †Red do } fine to preserve.	117 †Winne, <i>purple from Alba-</i> <i>ny</i> , W & T
106 †White do }	118 †Worthington, <i>black</i> , W
107 †Isabella, <i>dark purple</i> , T & W	119 †York Madeira, from <i>vine-</i> <i>yards</i> at York, <i>Pennsyl-</i> <i>vania</i>
†Ditto, extra large vines	
108 †Lufborough, W	
109 †Male sweet scented, for arbors	
110 †Norton's Virginia seedling, T & W	



## SCIONS, &amp;c.

Scions of the various fruit trees can generally be furnished at 50 cents per dozen—excepting some of the rarest sorts.

Scions of Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Berberries, Mulberries, Quinces, Figs, Poplars, Willows, &c. will be supplied at prices in proportion to their respective value.

Scions of the five species of Osiers, or Willows, most celebrated for basket-making, can be supplied, suitable for planting hedges, at from 3 to 5 dollars per 100, or \$25 per 1000.

Hawthorns for hedges, of the celebrated Washington Thorn, at \$1 per 100, or \$5 per 1000.

Buckthorn, or *Rhamnus catharticus*, for hedges, \$10 per 1000.

Yellow Locust, small trees for hedges, at from 6 to 10 dollars per 100.

Osage Orange, or *Maclura*, for hedges, \$50 per 100.

Chinese arbor vitæ, small, for hedges, \$25 per 100.

Privet, or prim, for hedges, \$12 per 100.

FIGS. *Figuiers*. *Ficus carica*.

Class, *Polygamia*. Order, *Trioecia*.

The culture of this beautiful plant has recently become an object of particular attention, requiring no more care, as to covering in winter, than the delicate sorts of grapes. We can furnish fine plants of about 40 different varieties, imported from France, Italy, and elsewhere, at from 50 cents to \$1 per plant.

POMEGRANATE. *Grenadier*.

Class, *Icosandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

This fruit requires in this latitude, that the trees should, during winter, be placed in a cellar, or some other place free from frost. South of the Potomac, it is supposed, they will not require that care. Several varieties at from 75 cents to \$1 50 each.

OLIVES. *Oliviers*.

Class, *Diandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.

These species require in this latitude, during the winter, that the trees be placed in a cellar, or some other situation free from frost. It is considered that south of Virginia this care will not be requisite. About 30 varieties, at from 1 to \$2 00 per plant.

# ORANGES, LEMONS, CITRONS, SHADDOCKS, AND LIMES.

Class, *Polyadelphia*. Order, *Polyandria*.

These require sufficient protection in winter to keep them from freezing in the States north of South-Carolina—in the latter State, and those south of it, they do not require it. In Italy extensive nurseries of these fruits are cultivated, some of which contain 200 varieties. A work has recently been published at Paris, edited by Messrs. Risso and Poiteau, which contains engravings and descriptions of 169 varieties, comprising those most valuable and interesting. It is from an inspection of those figured in this work that the new varieties have been selected by the Proprietor of the Linnean Botanic Garden, which are here enumerated; to obtain which has been attended with great difficulties, as the collections of Paris and London possess but few of them.

Those marked thus \* will be supplied at the following rates:—

One year's growth from inoculation, 2 dollars.

Two do. do. do 3 dollars.

Three do. do. of age for bearing, 3 dollars and 50 cents.

Those marked thus ‡ are 3 dollars and 50 cents each. Some of the kinds are three, and others but one and two years' growth.

Those marked thus † will be each 5 dollars, and being quite new, are not at present large.

## ORANGES. *Citrus*.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 *Seville orange, or <i>Bigarade</i>                          | 11 ‡St. Salvador pyramidal shaped sweet seedless         |
| 2 ‡Double flowering do. or <i>Orange à fleur double</i>        | 12 ‡Portugal oval sweet do.                              |
| 3 †Horned, or hermaphrodite do.                                | 13 †sweet seedless do.                                   |
| 4 *Curled leaved, or cluster flowering, <i>riche depouille</i> | 14 †Red cored Malta, or <i>red Portugal do.</i>          |
| 5 †Turkey bigarade   | 15 †Chinese bigarade, or <i>large myrtle leaved, do.</i> |
| 6 *Gold striped do.  | 16 *Myrtle leaved do. small fruit                        |
| 7 *Silver striped do.  | 17 *Small Mandarin do. with fruit size of cherries       |
| 8 *Silver striped curled leaved do.                            | 18 †Tangiers do. <i>beautiful</i>                        |
| 9 †Willow leaved do  | 19 †Very spiny   |
| 10 *West-India sweet orange, <i>oranger à fruit doux</i>       |  |

## SHADDOCKS.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 20 *Shaddock, or <i>pampelmous</i> , monstrous fruit | 22 †Pear shaped do. or <i>poire du Commandeur</i> |
| 21 †French do.                                       |   |

## LEMONS.

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 23 *Short Lisbon lemon | 24 *Long Sicily do. |
|------------------------|---------------------|

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>25 †Poncire do. or <i>gros limon</i><br/>         26 †Incomparable do.<br/>         27 †Sweet fruited do.<br/>         28 †Pear shaped do.<br/>         29 *Red fruited lemon, <i>Palermo solid citron</i>, or <i>Limonier à fruit sanguine</i><br/>         30 †Mella rosa do<br/>         31 †Spanish do. or <i>merville d'Espagne</i><br/>         32 †Gold striped do.<br/>         33 †Double flowering do. <i>Limonier à fleurs doubles</i><br/>         34 †Fingered do.</p> | <p>35 *Madeira citron, or <i>Cedratier</i><br/>         36 †Madras citron, <i>has weighed in England 5 lbs.</i><br/>         37 †Large fruited do. or <i>Citronier à gros fruit</i><br/>         38 †Side fruited do. or <i>Citronier à cotés</i><br/>         39 †Pointed do. of Florence<br/>         40 †West-India lime<br/>         41 †Sweet fruited do.<br/>         42 *Bergamot lemon<br/>         43 †Bergamot perette of St. Domingo</p> |
|--|---|

## ORNAMENTAL FOREST TREES.

Of the first class and largest growth, esteemed for their foliage, flowers, or fruit.

Those marked thus \* 37½ cents.

† 50 cents.

Those at other prices are noted.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1 White flowering horse chestnut, 50 cents to 1 dollar, <i>according to size</i><br/>         2 †Yellow flowering do.<br/>         3 †Sugar maple<br/>         4 †Scarlet do.<br/>         5 †Norway maple<br/>         6 †European sycamore<br/>         7 †Silver leaved do.<br/>         8 †Black sugar do.<br/>         9 †Flowering do.<br/>         10 Chinese ailanthus or tree of heaven,* <i>with leaves 4 feet long</i>, 50 to 75 cents<br/>         11 †European alder, <i>rapid growth</i><br/>         12 †Cut leaved do.<br/>         13 †Scotch weeping birch, <i>of poetic celebrity</i><br/>         14 *Yellow birch<br/>         15 †Canada canoe birch<br/>         16 Black birch, 25 cents<br/>         17 Poplar leaved birch, 25 cents</p> | <p><i>Æsculus hippocastanum</i><br/> <i>flava</i><br/> <i>Acer saccharinum</i><br/> <i>rubrum</i><br/> <i>platanoides</i><br/> <i>pseudoplatanus</i><br/> <i>dasycarpum</i><br/> <i>nigrum</i><br/> <i>floridum</i><br/> <i>Ailanthus glandulosa</i><br/> <i>Alnus glutinosa</i><br/> <i>v. lasciniata</i><br/> <i>Betula alba-pendula</i><br/> <i>excelsa</i><br/> <i>papyracea</i><br/> <i>lenta</i><br/> <i>populifolia</i></p> |
|---|--|

\* This tree is so called in Japan, on account of the enormous height to which it attains. It has the quality of withstanding the greatest heat uninjured, retains its foliage until very late in the season, and will stand the climate of the Northern States perfectly well.

18 †Red or broom do.	<i>Betula nigra, vel. rubra</i>
19 †Catalpa, <i>showy flowers</i>	<i>Catalpa syringæfolia</i>
20 †American cypress	<i>Cupressus disticha</i>
21 †European ash, <i>rapid growth</i> ( <i>Various other varieties of the Ash.</i> )	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
22 Honey locust, or thorny acacia, 25 to 50 cents }	<i>Gleditschia triacanthos</i>
23 †Thornless do.	<i>inermis</i>
24 Chinese red spined do. 1 doll.	<i>horrida</i>
25 Chinese large spined do. 1 dol.	<i>macroacanthos</i>
26 Purple spined do. 1 dollar	<i>purpurea</i>
27 †Kentucky coffee	<i>Gymnocladus canadensis</i>
28 Sassafras, 25 cents	<i>Laurus sassafras</i>
29 Maple-leaved sweet gum, } 25 cents }	<i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i>
30 Oriental do. 1 dollar	<i>imberbe</i>
31 †Tulip tree, or white wood Ditto, small size, 25 cts. each	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
32 Entire, or saddle leaved do. } 1 dollar }	<i>integrifolia</i>
33 †Pride of India, <i>rather delicate</i>	<i>Melia azedarach</i>
34 †European larch	<i>Pinus larix</i>
35 †American do. or <i>hackmatack</i>	<i>microcarpa</i>
36 American plane, <i>sycamore</i> , } or <i>buttonwood</i> , 25 to 50 cts. }	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
37 †Oriental Plane	<i>orientalis</i>
38 Lombardy poplar, 25 to 37½ } cents }	<i>Populus dilatata</i>
39 †Abele, or silver leaf, <i>very</i> <i>beautiful</i> }	<i>alba</i>
40 Oak, ( <i>several varieties</i> )	<i>Quercus var.</i>
41 Common locust, 25 to 37½ cts.	<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>
42 Weeping willow, 25 to 50 cts.	<i>Salix babylonica</i>
43 Napoleon willow,* 1 dollar	<i>v.</i>
44 *Upright green, or Hunt- } ingdon do. }	<i>alba</i>
45 *Golden willow	<i>vitellina</i>
46 European linden or lime, } <i>much admired, and very</i> <i>ornamental</i> , 50 to 75 cts. }	<i>Tilia platyphylla</i>
( <i>Several other varieties.</i> )	
47 †Scotch, or <i>witch elm</i>	<i>Ulmus montana</i>
48 †English elm	<i>campestris</i>
49 Variegated leaved do. 75 cts.	<i>fol. var.</i>
50 †Weeping do.	<i>americana</i>
( <i>Several other varieties.</i> )	
51 †Slippery, or red do.	<i>fulva</i>
N. B. For many beautiful Ornamental Trees, see those designated as such among Fruit Trees.	

\* This is probably of the same species as No. 42, but these trees are reared from scions plucked from the tree which hangs over the grave of Napoleon, at St. Helena, whence they were brought by Capt. Jacob Smith, of Rhode-Island.

## ORNAMENTAL FOREST TREES

Of the second class and middle growth, esteemed for their foliage and flowers.

Those marked thus \* are 37½ cents.

§ are 50 cents.

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 § Ash leaved maple  | <i>Acer negundo</i>                   |
| 2 § Dwarf do.   | <i>montanum</i>                       |
| 3 § Striped barked do.  | <i>striatum</i>                       |
| 4 § Barb leaved do.   | <i>barbatum</i>                       |
| 5 *English do.  | <i>campestre</i>                      |
| 6 § Striped leaved do.  | <i>fol. varieg.</i>                   |
| 7 § Scarlet flowering horse chestnut }  | <i>Æsculus pavia</i>                  |
| 8 Pubescent do. 1 dollar  | <i>pubescens</i>                      |
| 9 Flesh colored do. 1 dollar  | <i>rubicunda</i>                      |
| 10 Pale flowered do. 75 cents   | <i>pallida</i>                        |
| 11 § Prickly ash, <i>angelica</i> , or }<br><i>Hercules's club</i>              | <i>Aralia spinosa</i>                 |
| 12 *European Judas tree   | <i>Cercis siliquastrum</i>            |
| 13 White flowering do. 1 dollar   | <i>v. alba</i>                        |
| 14 American do. 25 to 37½ cents   | <i>canadensis</i>                     |
| 15 Forman's new do. 75 cents  | <i>var.</i>                           |
| 16 § Snowdrop, or white fringe }<br>tree  | <i>Chionanthus virginica</i>          |
| 17 § Narrow leaved do.  | <i>montanus</i>                       |
| 18 White flowering dogwood, }<br>25 cents                                       | <i>Cornus florida</i>                 |
| 19 § Laburnum, or golden chain  | <i>Cytisus laburnum</i>               |
| 20 European beech, 25 cents   | <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>                |
| 21 Striped leaved do. 1 dollar  | <i>fol. var.</i>                      |
| 22 § Weeping ash  | <i>Fraxinus excelsior, v. pendula</i> |
| 23 § Curled leaved ash, <i>curious</i>  | <i>atrovirens</i>                     |
| 24 § Flowering ash, <i>beautiful</i>  | <i>ornus</i>                          |
| 25 § Golden bark do.  | <i>aurea</i>                          |
| 26 Chinese thorny acacia, 1 doll.   | <i>Gleditschia sinensis</i>           |
| 27 § Single seeded do.  | <i>monosperma</i>                     |
| 28 § Chinese <i>kœlreuteria</i> , curi-<br>ous flowers and seeds }              | <i>Kœlreuteria paniculata</i>         |
| 29 Female Osage orange,<br>beautiful foliage and cu-<br>rious fruit, 1 dollar } | <i>Maclura aurantiaca</i>             |
| 30 Male do. 2 dollars   | <i>mascula</i>                        |
| 31 § Umbrella magnolia, large<br>white flowers }                                | <i>Magnolia tripetala</i>             |
| 32 § Glaucous magnolia, with<br>flowers of exquisite fra-<br>grance }           | <i>glauca</i>                         |
| 33 Splendid magnolia, with<br>leaves 2 to 3 feet long }                         | <i>Magnolia macrophylla</i>           |
| 34 Ditto, small size, \$75 per 100  |                                       |

35 § Blue flowering magnolia, or cucumber tree	}	Magnolia acuminata
36 Yellow twice flowering do. 3 dollars		cordata
37 Chinese purple and white flowering do. 2 dollars		obovata
38 Chinese slender branched do. 4 dollars		gracilis
39 Pyramidal auriculate do. \$3	}	pyramidata
40 Tall twice flowering glaucous do. 1 dollar		longifolia
41 Great tupelo, 1 dollar		Nyssa tomentosa
42 Elm leaved planer, 1 dollar		Planera aquatica
43 § Maple leaved plane		Platanus acerifolia
44 § Mount Sinai apple		Pyrus Sinai
45 Drooping oak, 1 dollar		Quercus pendula
46 Variegated leaved do. 1 dol.		fol. var.
47 § Venetian sumach, purple fringe tree, or smoke tree, (very ornamental)	}	Rhus cotinus
48 § European tanners' sumach		coriaria
49 *Pale red flowering acacia		Robinia viscosa
50 Japan jingo tree, curious, \$2		Salisburia adiantifolia
51 § Black willow		Salix nigra
52 § English common osier		viminialis
53 § basket do.		forbyana
54 § European mountain ash, or Scotch Roun (Several other varieties)	}	Sorbus aucuparia
55 Chinese elm, \$1		Ulmus chinensis
56 § Yellow flowering Virgilia		Virgilia lutea

N. B. For other beautiful Ornamental Trees, see those designated as such among Fruit Trees.

## ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS,

Esteemed for their flowers, foliage, or fruit.

Those marked thus ¶ are 25 cents each.

\* are 37½ cents each.

¶ are 50 cents each.

1 Silver striped sycamore, \$1	Acer pseudoplatanus, fol. arg.
2 ¶ Dwarf horse chestnut	Æsculus macrostachya
3 *Indigo shrub, blue flowers	Amorpha fruticosa
4 Purple calycanthus, or sweet-scented shrub, 37½	} Calycanthus floridus
to 50 cents	

5    Double yellow Japanglobe flower, blooming both in spring and autumn }	Corchorus japonicus
6 * European common hawthorn	Cratægus oxyantha
7    Double flowering do.	v. pleno
8 Pink mezereon, 25 to 50 cents	Daphne mezereum
9    White flowering do.	v. album
10 Pontic twin flowered do, \$1	pontica
11 ¶ Moosewood, ( <i>pretty</i> )	Dirca palustris
12 Narrow leaved eleagnus, \$1	Eleagnus angustifolia
13 Missouri silver tree, \$1 50	argentea
14 Persian date, \$1 50	orientalis
15 ¶ American strawberry tree, } or burning bush }	Euonymus americanus
16 Franklinia, with flowers of delightful fragrance, \$1 }	Gordonia pubescens
17    Snowdrop, or <i>silver bell</i>	Halesia tetraptera
18 ¶ Witch. hazel	Hamamelis virginica
19 * Single white althæa frutex	Hibiscus syriacus
20 * blue do.	v. ceruleo
21 * striped do.	v. fl. varieg.
22 * red do.	v. rubro
23 * pink do.	roseus
24 * purple do.	purpureus
25    Double white althæa frutex	v. albo pl.
26 * purple do.	v. purpurea pl.
27    blue, or violet do.	v. ceruleo pl.
28    red do.	v. rubro pl.
29 * pheasant eye do. } white, with crim- } son centre }	bicolor pl.
30 * white striped do.	albo varieg. pl.
31    pink striped do.	roseo varieg. pl.
32    Semidouble blue, or violet do.	ceruleo simpl.
33    red do.	rubro simpl.
34    pheasant eye do.	bicolor simpl.
35    Variegated leaved do.	v. fol. varieg.
36    Changeable hydrangea	Hydrangea hortensis
37 ¶ Tall white flowering do.	vulgaris
38 * Laurel leaved St. John's wort	Hypericum kalmianum
39 Deciduous holly, \$1	Ilex prinoides
40 Canada do. \$1	canadensis
41 * Shrubby iva	Iva frutescens
42 * Italian small leaved yellow } jasmine }	Jasminum humile
43    Large leaved yellow do.	fruticans
44 Nepal yellow do. \$1	revolutum
45 ¶ Spice wood, or <i>wild alspice</i>	Laurus benzoin
46 Flexuose laurus, \$1	geniculata
47 * Common privet, or <i>prim</i>	Ligustrum vulgare
48 * Yellow berried do.	v. fructo flava
49 * Striped leaved do.	v. fol. variegato

50 *Candleberry myrtle	Myrica cerifera
51    Sweet gale	gale
52    Carolina large flowering } syringo	Phiadelfus grandiflorus
53 *European fragrant do.	coronarius
54    Semidouble do.	v. <i>pleno</i>
55 *Dwarf do.	nanus
56    Striped leaved do.	r. <i>varieg.</i>
57    Winterberry	Prinos verticillatus
58 *Carolina do.	ambiguus
59    Trefoil tree	Ptelia trifoliata
60    Christ's thorn, of the Holy } Land	Rhamnus pallurus
61 *Purging sea buckthorn	catharticus
62 *Stag's horn Sumach	Rhus typhinum
63 *Aromatic do.	aromaticum
64 *Rose acacia, much admired	Robinia hispida
65    Tall rose do.	arborea
66 Chinese do. \$1	chamlagu
67 *Sweet flowering willow (Many other varieties.)	Salix lucida
68 *Parsley leaved elder	Sambucus nigra, <i>apiifol.</i>
69    White berried do.	<i>fructu albo</i>
70    Striped bittersweet	Solanum dulcamara
71 *Scotch broom, <i>showy flowers</i>	Spartium scoparium
72    Guelder rose spiræa	Spiræa opulifolia
73    Yellow leaved do.	<i>lutea</i>
74    Red flowering do.	tomentosa
75    White do. do.	salicifolia
76    Siberian do. (Many other varieties.)	lævigata
77    Three leaved bladder nut	Staphylea trifoliata
78 *Red fruited Indian currant	Symphoria glomerata
79    Snowberry, very beautiful	racemosa
80 Dwarf glaucous leaved do. \$2	glauc
81    White lilac	Syringa vulgaris
83    Great white flowered do.	<i>grandiflora</i>
84    Blue, or purple lilac (Many other varieties.)	v. <i>purp.</i>
85    French tamarisk, much } admired	Tamarix gallica
86    German do.	germanica
87 *Snowball, or <i>guelder rose</i>	Viburnum opulus, <i>roscam</i>
88    Striped leaved do.	<i>fol. var.</i>
(Many other varieties of this beautiful shrub.)	

N. B. For other beautiful Ornamental Shrubs, see those designated as such among Fruit Trees.



## ORNAMENTAL EVERGREENS.

50 cents each, except those noted.

Those marked thus † require a slight protection in winter.

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| 1 Common dwarf box, 12 cts.<br>Ditto per yard, 50 cts.   | Buxus suffruticosa   |
| 2 White cedar, 25 cents  | Cupressus thuyoides  |
| 3 †European cypress, \$1   | sempervirens         |
| 4 American holly   | Ilex opaca           |
| 5 European holly<br>(Several other varieties.)   | acquifolium          |
| 6 European savin   | Juniperus sabina     |
| 7 Broad leaved kalmia, or<br>laurel, 37 cents  | Kalmia latifolia     |
| 8 Great flowering evergreen,<br>or laurel leaved magnolia,<br>\$1  | Magnolia grandiflora |
| 9 Evergreen thorn, or burning<br>bush, scarlet fruit during<br>autumn and winter, 37 cts.  | Mespilus pyracantha  |
| 10 Balm of Gilead, or balsam<br>fir, very much admired, \$1  | Pinus balsamea       |
| 11 White, or Weymouth pine,<br>much admired, 50 cts., 75<br>cts., and \$1, as in size  | Pinus strobus        |
| 12 Norway spruce fir, with<br>pendant cones, a beautiful<br>tree, and celebrated for<br>growing on poor ground,<br>50 cts., 75 cts., \$1, and<br>\$1 50, according to size<br>(Several other varieties.) | Pinus abies          |
| 13 †English laurel, \$1  | Prunus laurocerasus  |
| 14 †English evergreen oak, \$1   | Quercus ilex         |
| 15 †American live oak  | virens               |
| 16 American rose bay, 50 cts.<br>to \$1  | Rhododendron maximum |
| 17 Catawba do. \$2   | catawbiense          |
| 18 †Alexandrian, or poetic lau-<br>rel, of classic celebrity, \$1  | Ruscus racemosus     |
| 19 English yew, the ornament<br>of the church-yards in<br>England, 25 to 50 cents  | Taxus baccata        |
| 20 Chinese arbor vitæ  | Thuja orientalis     |
| 21 Thick leaved viburnum, 75<br>cents  | Viburnum cassinoides |

## VINES AND CREEPERS,

For covering walls, bowers, and arbors.

Those marked thus \* are 37½ cents each.

† are 50 cents each.

- |                                       |                           |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 †Scarlet trumpet creeper            | <i>Bignonia radicans</i>  |
| 2 †Small deep scarlet do.             | <i>minor</i>              |
| 3 †American bittersweet               | <i>Celastrus scandens</i> |
| 4 †American ivy                       | <i>Cissus hederacea</i>   |
| 5 †White flowering virgin's<br>bower  | <i>Clematis virginica</i> |
| (Several other varieties.)            |                           |
| 6 †Honeysuckles, various sorts.       | <i>Lonicera, sp.</i>      |
| 7 †Periwinkle, or evergreen<br>myrtle | <i>Vinca minor</i>        |
| (Several other varieties.)            |                           |
| 8 †Grapes for bowers. See<br>page 64  | <i>Vitis, sp.</i>         |

ROSES. *Rosa*.Class, *Icosandria*. Order, *Polygynia*.

This favorite flower has been cultivated to such an extent in Europe, that it combines almost every tint of which nature is susceptible, and some of their collections contain above 1400 superb varieties. The following have been selected on account of their fragrance, size, beauty, singularity, or delicacy. All the following roses will endure the winters of any part of the Union, without protection, except the White Musk.

Those marked thus \* are 25 cents each.

† are 37½ cents each.

‡ are 50 cents each.

¶ are 75 cents each.

Those not marked are 1 dollar each.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 White Bordered, with red<br>centre, beautiful, large, very<br>double, grows vigorously,<br>75 cents, or \$6 per dozen. | 7 Brigitte, bluish violet, 1 doll.<br>50 cents                |
| 2 Incomparable beauty, <i>beauté<br/>sanspareille</i> , superb dark<br>violet  | 8 Brunette superbe, extra mar-<br>bled                        |
| 3 Variegated do. <i>beauté pana-<br/>ché</i> , red, a little striped   | 9 †Dwarf Burgundy, button, or<br>shell                        |
| 4 †Blush belgie  | 10 Burning coal, fine red                                     |
| 5 Virgin blush, superb   | 11 †Ayrshire creeper, white                                   |
| 6 ¶Royal bouquet, purple   | 12 ¶Cherokee, evergreen <i>Geor-<br/>gia</i> , or nondescript |
|  | 13 Celestial, blush   |
|  | 14 *Cinnamon, or May  |

- 15 Great crimson, *grande cramoisie, very large and fine*
- 16 Cramoisie panaché, *fine brightest crimson*
- 17 †Red damask
- 18 †Dark do.
- 19 †Blush do.
- 20 †White do.
- 21 York and Lancaster, *Union, striped damask, or striped four seasons*
- 22 †Dark marbled
- 23 †Dutch tree, *tall*
- 24 Dutch cluster, *red*
- 25 Red Moss
- 26 White do.
- 27 Edemberger, *superb, crimson prolific, marbled with violet, 2 dollars*
- 28 Enchantress, *bright red, mottled with white and purple, changeable*
- 29 Flore nigricante, *dark marbled*
- 30 †Hedgehog, *ferox, or Russian, curious*
- 31 †Great hundred leaved
- 32 †Singleton's do.
- 33 L'ombre, *very dark*
- 34 Long's Arkansa, *2 dollars*
- 35 Ludovicus, *superb bluish violet, very full, and singular, 2 dollars*
- 36 †Great maiden's blush
- 37 Missouri, *curious*
- 38 Great red Mogul, *fine and large*
- 39 †Red damask monthly or *four seasons*
- 40 †Blush do. do. or do.
- 41 White do. do. or do.
- 42 Striped monthly
- 43 Red moss provence  
Ditto, per 100, 75 dollars
- 44 Striped do. \$4
- 45 †Multiflora, or *garland rose, flowering in wreaths*  
Ditto, per dozen, \$5
- 46 †Double white musk, or *clustered monthly, delicate*
- 47 †Red cluster do.
- 48 Napoleon, *extra, \$2*
- 49 Moschata, or Arabian Musk, *cluster, 75 cts.*
- 50 Large dark, *crimson, \$1*
- 51 Petit panaché, *variegated*
- 52 Unique white provence, *superb*  
Ditto, per 100, \$75
- 53 †Childing's provence, *large light red, very fine*
- 54 †Royal cabbage do.
- 55 Royal Welsh do.
- 56 †Dutch do. *fine full blush*
- 57 Damask do.
- 58 Pumilia, or *dwarf*
- 59 Triumphant purple, *pourpre triomphant, superb violet, petals edged with white*
- 60 Unrivalled do. *non plus ultra pourpre, full double, with projecting centre*
- 61 Queen of roses
- 62 †Ranunculus, *pretty*
- 63 †Glittering red, *rouge luisante, beautiful*
- 64 †Great royal
- 65 †Royal virgin
- 66 \*Single white Scotch
- 67 †Double do. do.
- 68 † red prolific do. *with a bud in the centre of the flower*
- 69 \*Single sweet briar, or *eglantine*
- 70 Double marbled do.
- 71 †Ten leaved, *semidouble red*
- 72 Red unique, *unique rouge*
- 73 †Red velvet, *pretty, a little touched with white*
- 74 †Double crimson do. *marbled*
- 75 Late velvet, *fine full red*
- 76 †Common double white
- 77 White camellia form
- 78 Double yellow  
Ditto, per 100, \$75
- 79 Single do. or sweetbriar  
Ditto, per 100, \$75
- 80 Yellow and red Austrian, *red above and yellow beneath, 1 doll. 50 cts.*
- 81 †Champney's *double pink cluster monthly*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 82 † Noisette, <i>double blush cluster monthly, superb</i><br>Ditto, per dozen, \$8<br>83 Duc de Guiche, <i>red mottled with white</i><br>84 L'ombre panaché, <i>very dark with some white touches</i><br>85 Purple thornless, <i>pourpre sans epines</i><br>86 Roxelane, <i>pretty red flowers in monstrous clusters</i> | 87 Scotch yellow, <i>beautiful</i><br>88 Marbled<br>89 Variegated<br>90 Striped nosegay, <i>pale purple veined with white</i><br>91 Striped provence<br>92 velvet<br>93 Mossy sweetbriar, \$3<br>94 Violet mottled, <i>beautiful</i><br>95 Virens, <i>a creeper</i><br>96 Vilmorin, <i>delicate blush</i> |
|---|---|

The following are denominated BLACK ROSES, on account of their very dark shades.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 Black Mogul, <i>extra</i> , \$2<br>2 Imperial, <i>very dark</i> , 1 dollar 50 cts.<br>3 La belle Africaine, \$2 | 4 Proserpine<br>5 Sable, <i>extra, fine and dark</i><br>6 Tuscany, <i>fine semi double, very dark</i> , \$1 |
|---|---|

### CHINA ROSES,

Most of which are monthly, or ever blooming.

The monthly varieties, when planted in the open ground, are particularly interesting, on account of expanding their flowers in March and April, when those of other kinds have not yet made their appearance. They continue to flower throughout the summer; but in the autumnal months their numerous flowers also afford particular gratification, as nature then seems most to need their cheering influence.

Those kinds marked thus † will bear our winters without protection—the others should be covered with straw or a box during winter in this latitude.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 † Hamilton dark, 50 cents<br>2 † Hundred leaved sweet scented, 1 doll. 50 cts.<br>3 † Dwarf, or pompone, <i>very small and delicate</i> , 75 cts.<br>4 † Tea scented, <i>of exquisite fragrance</i> 1 to 2 dollars<br>5 Single tea scented, \$1<br>6 † Thornless, \$2 | 7 Miss Lawrence's rose, the smallest and most delicate of all roses,* 1 dollar 50 cts.<br>8 † Greville's superb do. \$2<br>9 † Lady Banks' do. or white multiflora, <i>new and superb</i> , 1 doll. 50 cts.<br>10 Scarlet multiflora, \$2<br>11 Montezuma rose of Mexico, \$5 |
|---|---|

### ROSES IN ASSORTMENTS,

The selections to be made by the proprietor.

The first assortment of 100 roses		of 100 very fine kinds	\$60
second do.	do.	of 100 fine kinds	45
third do.	do.	of 50 good kinds	35
The first assortment of 50 roses		of 50 very fine kinds	35
second do.	do.	of 50 fine kinds	25
third do.	do.	of 25 good kinds	20

\* So called in London, in honor of Miss Lawrence of that city, authoress of a splendid work on this delightful class of plants.

## CAMELLIA JAPONICA, or Japan Rose,

At the following very reduced prices.

The following collection of Camellias comprises all the newest varieties, many of which are very remarkable for their splendor. Those priced at \$15 to \$18, cost the proprietor of the Linnæan Garden *five guineas each*; and many others from three to four guineas. The prices are now greatly reduced, in consequence of the plants being much increased; but, owing to the universal admiration which this plant has received, and its requiring so little care, and enduring without injury a great degree of cold, the demand has hitherto been very great. The proprietor has at all times very large quantities to supply wholesale orders; and his present collection exceeds 3,000 plants, which he is rapidly increasing.

- |                         |                                     |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Single red camellia   | 5 Double white                      |
| 2 Single white fragrant | 6 Double pink, or <i>middlemist</i> |
| 3 Semidouble red        | 7 Double striped                    |
| 4 Double red            | 8 Long leaved single                |

The prices of the above eight kinds are, viz.

Plants, one year engrafted, 3 dollars.

two years do. 4 dollars.

three years do. (in strong flowering state) \$5

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 9 Double crimson                               | 13 Buff, <i>maiden's blush</i> , or <i>Hume's blush</i> |
| 10 Purple anemone flowered, or <i>warratah</i> | 14 Fragrant myrtle leaved                               |
| 11 Pomponne, or <i>Kew blush</i>               | 15 Blotched leaved                                      |
| 12 Red pæony flowered                          | 16 Lady Banks' tea leaved                               |

The prices of the above eight kinds are, viz.

Plants, one year engrafted, 3 dollars and 50 cents.

two years do. 4 dollars and 50 cents.

three years do. (in strong flowering state) \$5 50

- |  |                                       |        |
|--|---------------------------------------|--------|
| 17 Double blush tea leaved <i>superb</i> | 33 Coral flowered                     | \$18   |
| 18 White pæony flowered                  | 34 Chandler's strip'd <i>warratah</i> | 18     |
| 19 Lady Campbell's                       | 35 Cluster flowered                   | 15     |
| 20 Starry, or <i>six angled</i>          | 36 Greville's red                     | 5 to 6 |
| 21 Scarlet                               | 37 Large flowering                    | 15     |
| 22 Shell flowered                        | 38 Dwarf                              | 15     |
| 23 Axillary flowered                     | 39 Splendid flowered                  | 18     |
| 24 Fringed white                         | 40 Lady Long's                        | 15     |
| 25 Single white oil bearing              | 41 Nepaul                             | 20     |
| 26 Large nerved                          | 42 China rose                         | 15     |
| 27 Variegated anemone flw'd              | 43 Ross's superb                      | 18     |
| 28 Knight's do.                          | 44 Spathulate                         | 15     |
| 29 White do.                             | 45 Large stamened                     | 12     |
| 30 Aiton's large single red camellia     | 46 Pink <i>warratah</i>               | 15     |
| 31 Holyhock flowered                     | 47 Wood's superb                      | 15     |
| 32 Aucuba leaved                         | 48 Yellowish white                    | 15     |
|  | 49 Changeable                         | 8      |
|  | 50 Fulgent                            |        |

## ASSORTED SEEDS FOR FAMILIES.

For the convenience of customers, we pack the following assortment of kitchen garden vegetable seeds in boxes. Each box contains a package of the following seeds; each packet is labelled:

1 pint Early Washington Peas	1 1/2 " Long Dutch Parsnep
1 " Dwarf Blue Imperial do.	1 1/2 " Large Head Lettuce
1 " Late Marrowfat Peas	1 1/2 " Early Silesia Lettuce
1 " Early Mohawk Dwarf string Beans	1 1/2 " Pine-apple Melon ( <i>fine</i> )
1 " Early Dwarf white Case-knife Beans	1 1/2 " Watermelon
1 1/2 " Lima, or Saba Pole Beans	1 1/2 " Large Red Onion
1 ounce Long Blood Beet ( <i>true</i> )	1 1/2 " Large White Portugal do.
1 1/2 " Early Turnip-rooted Beet	1 1/2 " Double Curled Parsley
1 1/2 " Early York Cabbage	1 " Flat Squash Pepper
1 1/2 " Cape Savoy Cabbage	1 " Early Scarlet Short-top Radish
1 1/2 " Red Dutch Cabbage ( <i>for pickling</i> )	1 1/2 " White Turnip Radish
1 1/2 " Early Cauliflower	1 1/2 " Salsify, or Oyster Plant
1 1/2 " Early Horn Carrot, ( <i>very fine</i> .)	1 1/2 " Early Bush Squash
1 " Long Orange Carrot	1 1/2 " Winter Crook-neck, do.
1 1/2 " White Solid Celery	1 1/2 " Early White Dutch Turnip
1 1/2 " Curled Cress or Pepper-grass	1 1/2 " Yellow Stone Turnip
1 1/2 " Early Cucumber	
1 1/2 " Long Green Turkey, do.	

## POT HERB SEEDS.

Sweet Marjorum—Sage—Summer Savory.

The above list, it will be seen, comprises all the common vegetables, besides several new varieties of recent introduction, and uncommon excellence. Every kind is warranted of the very first quality, as to freshness and purity. Each box contains directions for the management of the different sorts. Price \$3 per box.

## SEEDS FOR THE WEST INDIES.

☞ We also put up boxes of assorted Garden Seeds, containing 25 sorts in each box, with the names in French and English, calculated for the West India market, at 2 dollars per box.

Orders for any articles from this Establishment, as Trees, Seeds, &c. can be addressed direct to the Proprietor, J. B. RUSSELL, No. 52, North Market street, Boston; or when this is not convenient, to either of the following gentlemen:—

JOHN WITHAM, *Halifax, N. S.*  
A. M'LEOD, *St. John, N. B.*  
E. STEEDMAN, *Newburyport.*  
J. W. FOSTER, *Portsmouth.*  
R. WILLIAMS, *New Bedford.*  
CARTER, ANDREWS & Co. -  
*Lancaster.*

FRANCIS GRANT, *Exeter, N. H.*  
J. M. IVES, *Salem.*  
E. W. BULL, *Harford.*  
H. P. WOOD, *Hallowell, Me.*  
E. RICHARDSON, *Eastport.*  
WM. GAULT, *Concord, N. H.*  
A. WRIGHT, *Keene, N. H.*

# AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

FOR SALE AT NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, BY

**JOSEPH R. NEWELL.**

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## POPE'S IMPROVED HAND AND HORSE THRESH- ING MACHINE.

THIS Machine, invented by the late Joseph Pope, Esq. has been in successful operation in different parts of the country for several years; and is found on trial to be the best operating machine—to do the work in the most perfect and effectual manner, and the least liable to get out of order, of any machine that has been in use. It will thoroughly thresh five bushels of wheat, rye, or barley, in one hour;—and of oats, ten or twelve bushels.

### CERTIFICATES.

WE, the undersigned have used Pope's Improved Hand Threshing Machine, and have threshed with it this season, in Brighton, about one hundred and ten bushels of wheat, and sixty of rye, which it cleansed from the straw in the most thorough manner, at the rate of five bushels of wheat per hour, of a kind that either of us could not with a flail thresh over five bushels per day. We threshed eighty-five bushels of wheat in two days, and the labor at the wheel was very easy, we preferring to turn the machine rather than to feed it; and we do not hesitate to declare, that we had much rather thresh with this machine than by any other method we are acquainted with.

*Brighton, November 26, 1826.*

BENJAMIN PORTER,  
HUGH RIELLY.  
OWEN RIELLY.

Signed in presence of }  
GORHAM PARSONS. }

*Middlesex, ss:* Brighton, Dec. 1st, 1826—then the above named Benjamin Porter, Hugh Rielly, and Owen Rielly, personally appeared and made oath that the above certificate by them subscribed, is true.

Before me,

EDWARD SPARHAWK,

*Justice of the Peace.*

*The following letter from Major Russ, of Farmington, shows the rapidity with which grain may be threshed by the celebrated Horse Machine.*

Mr POPE,

Sir,—In using your Threshing Machine, worked by two horses, and attended by five hands, I obtained the following result:—

On Saturday commenced threshing oats at half past eight, and left off at quarter past eleven, A. M.—in the afternoon began at two, left off at six—in all six hours forty-five minutes—quantity threshed, 151 bushels.

On Monday, threshed from nine till half past twelve P. M.—threshed from forty-five minutes past two to a quarter past six—seven hours—quantity threshed, 203 bushels.

On Tuesday, threshed two and a half hours in the forenoon, three and a half hours in the afternoon—six hours—quantity threshed, 126 bushels, (principally of oats) which were *mowed and not bound in bundles*.

On Wednesday, threshed seven hours and twenty-five minutes—quantity not precisely ascertained, on account of the mistake of those employed in measuring, but supposed to be some short of 200 bushels.

I also threshed about sixty bushels of rye, of two kinds, and about seventy bushels of wheat, but owing to the interruption and necessary delay of clearing away the grain to keep the different kinds separate, I am unable to be particular as to the exact time, with the exception of forty-four bushels of wheat, which was threshed in two hours and forty minutes. All the aforesaid labor was performed in six days. The different kinds of grain were threshed, I think, cleaner and better than in the usual mode with flails. I am well pleased with your machine—think it a valuable improvement, and can well recommend it accordingly.

Yours respectfully, J. RUSS.

### STRAW CUTTERS.

The Straw Cutter is a machine well worth the attention of every farmer, and should be in common use with every person feeding Stock, and from the great improvement and simplicity of the machines now in use, the work is done with great ease and facility. It is a subject of great regret to every friend of the Agricultural interest, that these machines are not in more general use. Every farmer who is disposed to use his fodder to the best possible advantage, and preserve his animals in the best health, in all cases cut their fodder. For further explanation of the profits and advantages arising from cutting fodder, the following statement is given:—

*Mr Benjamin Hale's account of the savings made by the use of Straw Cutters, employed to cut Hay and Straw as Fodder for Horses.*

Mr Hale is proprietor of a line of stages running between Newburyport and Boston. He says,



The whole amount of hay purchased from April 1, to Oct. 1, 1816, (six months) and used at the stage stable, was			Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.
			32 4 0 1
At twenty-five dollars per ton (the lowest price at which hay was purchased, in 1816)			\$800 00
From Oct. 1, 1816, to April 1, 1817, whole amount of hay and straw purchased for, and consumed by the same number of horses, viz.			
	T. cwt. qrs. lbs.	Cost.	
Straw -	16 13 3 10	\$160 23	
Hay -	13 14 1 00	\$350 00	
			\$510 23
Deduct, on hand April 1, 1817, by estimation, four tons more than there was Oct. 1, 1816, at \$25 per ton			100
			\$410 23
Saving by the use of the Straw Cutter, four months of the last six months, or the difference in expense in feeding with cut fodder and that which is uncut			\$389 77
Whole amount of hay used for the horses of the Salem stage, twenty five in number, from April 1, to Oct. 1, 1816, viz.			T. cwt. qrs. lbs.
			22 0 0 0
At \$30 per ton (the lowest price in Salem)			\$660 00
Whole amount consumed by the same number of horses, from Oct. 1, 1816, to April 1, 1817,			
	T. cwt. qrs. lbs.	Cost.	
Straw -	15 13 0 0	\$187 80	
Hay -	2 15 0 0	81 09	
			\$268 80
Saving in using chopped fodder five months			391 20
Total saving in using the straw cutter nine months, viz. at Newburyport four months			\$389 77
At Salem five months			391 20
Total,			\$780 97

The member of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, to whom the above account was communicated by Mr Hale, was informed by that gentleman, that he used no more grain from Oct. 1816, to April 1817, than was used from April 1816, to Oct. 1816.

*Remarks.* Their is not only much saving and gain in cutting fodder, when hay is low, but the animal is kept in better health, more particularly old horses, and such as may have been injured in their wind.

EASTMAN'S Straw Cutter, with improved side gearing and Cylindrical Knives. This machine is well calculated for large and extensive establishments. Price 50 to 60 dollars.

**WILLIS' Vertical Straw and Hay Cutter.** It is well constructed—made of the best materials, and of the best workmanship. Fed and worked by one man—works free and easy, and not liable to get out of order. It will cut from thirty five to forty bushels per hour. Price \$35. For the cost, this is the best machine in use.

**SAFFORD'S Improved and Common Straw Cutter with side gearing**—well approved, and is in very general use. Will cut from 20 to 30 bushels per hour. Price 16 and \$25.

The common Dutch Hand Cutting Machine, is one of those Implements in common use, and known to every practical farmer; and is considered as good a machine for a small establishment as any in use. Will cut from 10 to 20 bushels per hour. Price 6, 8, and \$10. There is a great improvement in the 8 and \$10 machines, by attaching a treddle and spring. The hay or straw is so confined as to be cut with great ease and despatch.

### **FARNHAM'S IMPROVED PATENT GRATER CIDER MILL.**

The improvement in this mill is in grinding, or rather grating the apples very fine, so that all the juice is pressed out; and produces a greater quantity of liquor from the same quantity of pomace. The above mills are in extensive operation, and very much approved of. They will grind two bushels of apples per minute, and no way liable to get out of order.

With little alteration it can be made one of the best vegetable grinders for grinding or cutting food for animals. Price with the patent right, \$25.

### **REED'S AND OTHER CIDER PRESSES,**

Made to order to correspond with the Mills.

### **GRAIN AND CIDER SHOVELS.**

### **KNIVES FOR CUTTING CIDER POMACE.**

### **CHURNS.**

**GAULT'S Patent Churn**, which has been in use for several years, is the most approved and convenient churn now in use. The particular advantage is the ease and facility with which it can be worked. From its quick and powerful motion it will produce the greatest quantity of butter from the same quantity of cream; is easy to clean, and no way liable to get out of order. Price \$5,50, \$6,00, and \$7,50. Three sizes.

**MR FESSENDEN, Editor of the New England Farmer,**

SIR—In answer to the inquiry respecting the Gault's Churn which I purchased at the Agricultural Warehouse, I give it as my decided opinion, that they are the best churns I have ever seen in use. They are very convenient to keep clean, bring the butter very easy, and require not more than 15 to 20 minutes to do a churning.

Respectfully yours,

Sharon, June 15, 1829.

**B. REYNOLDS.**

Many more certificates are given of this Churn.

**LEAVETT'S Improved Lever Churn.** This churn is well calculated for small dairies—works easy, and comes cheap. Price \$3 50, and \$5 00.

**Philadelphia Barrel Churn.** The only churn now in use in Pennsylvania. Price \$3 50, and \$4 50. These churns answer for various other purposes—are well adapted for hatters' glue, or sizing tubs.

**Stone Churns** of different sizes. Price \$1 00, \$1 25.

**Common wood** do. do.

**Approved Stone Milk Pans.** Price 37½ cents.

## LACTOMETERS,

To prove or test the quality of cream.

## CHEESE PRESSES.

**LEAVETT'S Improved Cheese Press,** which is so constructed that seven or fourteen pounds weight will press any common size cheese. Price \$4 50, \$5 00, \$6 00.

**CHEESE HOOPS**—different sizes.

## CHEESE CLOTHS.

## PATENT PORTABLE OVENS.

Among the many useful improvements in ordinary cookery during this "age of invention"—that of the ordinary *Charcoal Furnaces* has been considered the most useful by all admirers of domestic economy. But notwithstanding its vast utility, it has often and justly been considered incomplete. But these furnaces with **MOODY'S Patent Portable Ovens**, furnish a complete *cooking apparatus*. The oven consists of an iron floor, graduating plate, and grate, supported above the furnace by a trivet, the whole under a tin cover, with a small ventilator. Its size may be varied so as to bake from one to eight loaves of bread at one baking; and at an expense the most trivial, and in style the most elegant of any improvement now in use. It is alike convenient for baking *meat* and *pastry*. Price \$4 50, \$5 50, \$7 75.

Meat baked in this oven is equally as juicy, and as good as roasted, being ventilated by an opening at the top of the oven. The heat may be increased or lessened at pleasure.

**BADGER'S ditto.** This oven, though differing in form, is used in all respects like **MOODY'S** (excepting the furnace.) Price, \$5 00, \$6 00, \$7 00.

**Soapstone and common clay Furnaces**, of all sizes.

## FILTERING COFFEE POTS.

**BADGER'S Improved Filtering Coffee Pot.** This article, though of common use, is one of the most convenient and useful implements in domestic cookery. Price \$1 25, \$1 50.

**PATENT LAMP BOILER, &c.**

The Editor of the New England Farmer has invented and obtained Letters Patent for "a Lamp Apparatus for heating water," &c. which has been found very useful for small families, and such persons as may wish to prepare tea or coffee-drink, cook eggs, oysters, &c. in their own apartments, without the trouble or inconvenience of a wood or coal fire. It is very convenient in public houses, coffee houses, and other places, where it is wished to keep any hot liquid constantly on hand. Besides answering all the purposes of what is called the Nurse Lamp, it may be made to boil from one pint to a gallon of water, by a method, which, in many cases, will be found the most economical and expeditious, which can be devised.

**KNIFE SHARPENERS.**

GOODYEAR's improved patent Knife Sharpeners. Price \$2.

TROWBRIDGE's ditto. Price 37½, 62½, and 75 cents.

**BUDDING AND PRUNING KNIVES, SHEARS, &c.**

Cast steel and common Budding Knives, 62½, 75, and 87½ cts. 4

POMEROY's improved cast steel Pruning Knives, a very superior article, 75 cents.

WAKEFIELD's improved pruning Shears. These Shears are so constructed as to cut with a free drawing stroke, which leaves the end of the scion very smooth and fair. It is considered a great improvement in the use of those Shears. Price \$2 25 and \$2 50.

Common Pruning Shears.

Fruit Shears, for gathering fruit—fixed on poles.

**SCARIFIERS AND CULTIVATORS.**

HOWARD's Fixed and Expanding Cultivators and Harrows of all sizes. The Cultivators are well adapted to free and easy drill cultivation, and much approved for various purposes. Price \$12 00 and \$14 00.

BEATSON's Scarifiers 7 to \$10, and Cultivators 16 to \$20. These implements which are very generally used in Europe and the Southern States, are well calculated for free cultivation—are much approved in pulverizing the land, and leaving the soil light and fine.

**BROAD CAST MACHINE.**

BENNET's Broad-cast Machine, for sowing grain and all kinds of seed, is used with great ease and despatch, and sows with great regularity. Price \$18.

**SEED SOWER.**

LEAVETT's Seed Sower is well adapted for sowing and planting small seed. Sows very regular, and is equal to the labor of many men.

**MR AMMIDON'S IMPROVED DRILL BARROW.**

The Drill Barrow was made for the purpose of planting corn, peas, beans, or any kind of seeds, in hills or drills, and is calculated for the field culture, notwithstanding the ground may be rough and stony. It will furrow the ground, drop, cover and roll in the seed at one operation. It will drop the seed at equal distances, and two or more kinds may be planted at the same time. This machine is simple in its construction, and not at all liable to get out of order. It can be operated with as much ease as the common wheelbarrow without a load, making a saving of about two dollars per acre over the common way of planting in hills.

**VEGETABLE CUTTERS,**

For cutting ruta бага, mangel wurtzel, turnips, &c. Price 10 to \$12.

**WASHING MACHINES.**

KELLSEY'S patent, and other Washing Machines. Price \$10.

**HOLDEN'S WRINGING MACHINE.**

These Washing and Wringing Machines are well calculated for large families, as useful and labor saving machines.

**CORN AND COB-CRACKERS.**

This Mill, which is calculated for the purpose of grinding cob and corn, is found to answer the purpose of making the best provender in the most economical way. This Mill is so constructed as to be used as a common grist mill, and may be worked with common horse power. Will crack 40 bushels per hour. Price 16 to \$20.

BAILEY'S Hand-mill, well calculated for domestic purposes, and as a Hand-mill for cracking corn. Price \$5.

THOMAS' improved do. do. do.

**CORN SHELLERS.**

A Corn Sheller is one of the best implements (as a labor saving machine) which the practical farmer has in use. Various machines for this purpose have been invented. The most improved machine for this purpose is HARRISON'S patent Vertical Wheel. It can be used in all cases for large or small sized ears, is very simple and durable in its construction, and not liable to get out of order. It will shell 10 to 12 bushels per hour. Price \$20.

TITAS' double operating Corn Machine, which is fed two ears at a time. Will shell 15 to 20 bushels per hour. Price \$25.

BROWN'S patent cast iron ditto, a simple but very cheap implement. Price, single iron, \$1; do. fitted with stand complete, \$3.

**WINNOWER MACHINES.**

THOMAS' is one of the most simple and complete machines for this purpose that is in use; is very powerful in its operation, and is a

very great improvement upon the old machines. Will winnow and clean a bushel of grain in a minute. Price \$16.

HOLMES' ditto, large size, well made and warranted, \$18.

Small ditto, for garden seeds. Price \$7.

### RIDDLES.

Parchment and Wire Riddles, different sizes and prices.

### GRINDSTONES,

Different sizes, hung on friction rollers, with foot treddles. The person grinding turns the stone with great ease and despatch. Price from 10 to \$14.

### GERRISH'S CORN MILL.

The grinding of grain for cattle, and other purposes has ever been considered as an object of great importance in rural economy. Farmers, by the use of these mills, will obtain their grinding for horses, cattle, hogs, &c. without the trouble of removing their grain from their barns. It is well known that a large proportion of ordinary corn and cob, which most people think it not an object to carry to mill, might be ground to great advantage, by a machine of the above description. In fine, a farmer, who would look close to his barn, and make the most of his means, may consider the use of this machine as presenting but little short of a total saving of time and tolls.

### WILLIS' IMPROVED HORSE-POWER MACHINE.

This Machine is constructed for propelling any kind of machinery—is of the most easy and simple construction—very durable in its operation—in no way liable to get out of order, and is capable of being extended to any power required. Machines now on hand are of one and two horse power, calculated for any common purposes, are easily operated, and occupy but a very small space. Cost \$50.

Additional drums or gearing fitted for any purposes.

Iron work for Horse Powers furnished complete. \$30.

### LEAD AND STONE AQUEDUCT PIPES.

PUTMAN'S patent Stone Aqueduct Pipes, different sizes for conveying water, drains, &c.

Lead Pipes of all sizes and thicknesses.

### PUMPS.

Patent Copper Pumps, on a very improved plan.

### PATENT HAY SCALES.

WILLIS' improved platform Hay Scales weigh from one to ten tons. This scale which is very simple and easy in its operation, is very durable, and not liable to get out of order, and does not cost one half the price of a common Platform Scale.

### REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

This Rake which is in very general use in all parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse will rake five acres per day. The Revolving Rake is found to be a great improvement on the first invented horse rake.

### TICE'S PLOUGH.

TICE's Cast Iron Plough. This Plough is considered by good judges to be the best Plough for all kinds of work that is made. It has taken a great number of premiums at the Brighton and Concord Ploughing Matches, and is highly approved by all those who have used them, turns the sod entirely over, and lays it perfectly smooth and level. It will be observed by the Reports of the Committees on the ploughing match at Brighton, that most of the ploughs that were used, were of improved cast iron.

### HOWARD'S PLOUGHS.

HOWARD's Improved cast and wrought iron Self-governing Plough, which was used at the ploughing match in Brighton and Concord, and for which a premium was given—has a self-governing principle, effected by two friction rollers operating in such a manner as to control the operation of the Plough, and render it completely subservient to the rollers which govern it in such a manner as to keep the Plough close to the work without the aid or assistance of a ploughman; and does the work in a more regular and uniform manner, than can possibly be done in any other way, and makes the saving of one man in the labor of ploughing. This apparatus, (which may be attached to any common Plough) may be put on or taken off at pleasure, and the Plough used either way. Price of apparatus \$10.

HOWARD's improved cast and wrought iron Plough, calculated for rough or smooth land, is so constructed that the coulter or shire may be taken off, sharpened, and repaired by any common blacksmith. Price 10 to \$18.

HOWARD's improved Fixed and Expanding Double Mould-board Plough. This Plough is well calculated for furrowing out land—splitting hills—ploughing between corn, potato, and vegetable cultivation, to great advantage. A great labor saving machine, saves nearly all the hoeing of corn or potatoes. Price 10 and \$12.

HOWARD's Fixed and Expanding Cultivators, are well adapted to free and easy drill cultivation, and much approved for various purposes. Price 10 and \$14.

### SIDE-HILL PLOUGH.

This Plough, for which a premium was given at Brighton, is found to be a very great improvement on the ploughs now in use, for working on side hills. The mould-board is so constructed as to shift on each side, as may be required, by turning on the under side of the Plough as the team turns at each end of the furrow;

which leaves the furrow down hill, and works with great ease. Price \$15.

### SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGH.

New York Self-sharpening Plough. This Plough derives its name from the peculiar manner in which the point is placed ; by which means the point is preserved sharp until worn out. Price, No. 1, \$7—No. 2, \$9—No. 3, \$12.

### BIGELOW PLOUGH.

This Plough is made of wrought iron, and is in general use and very much approved, being very strong and quite light, does the work well with little labor.

### MORSE'S PLOUGH.

Similar to Bigelow's but a better made article.

CARY & WARREN's common Wood Plough, of all sizes and prices, from 4 to \$25.

SHOVEL PLOUGH, and Plough Scrapers of all sizes, made to order at the shortest notice.

QUAKER HAND PLOUGH, for gardens, a very useful implement, and used to great advantage in garden cultivation. Price \$5.

### HARROWS.

Ox and Horse Harrows, of all sizes, fixed and expanding.

### MANURE AND HAY FORKS.

GOODYEAR's Patent Spring-tempered Hay and Manure Forks. These Forks, which have been in common use for ten or twelve years past, are found to be superior to anything of the kind that has ever been in use. They have that degree of elasticity that discharges the hay or manure with the greatest ease. They are in no way liable to clog or foul, and are very strong and durable, when properly made. Unfortunately for this article, there have been great quantities of a very inferior kind made in the form and shape of the true patent ones ; which have been made of poor steel, and slighted in every respect, and which has injured the character of the true and genuine Forks, made by Goodyear & Son.

WILLIS' Improved Steel Spring-tempered Socket Manure Fork. This article, which is made of the best of steel and well tempered, is found to be superior to all other Forks manufactured for the purpose ; and a great improvement on the original Forks manufactured by Goodyear.

Large and small sized Dung Forks—three and four pronged Carrot Forks.

### OX YOKES.

MEARS' Improved Ox Yoke. The improvement in this yoke, consists in the form of the yoke being well adapted to the neck of



the animal, and giving it a better and greater bearing by the lip on the back of the yoke, and also a greater extension of the bed and lips, which receives the bows. The staple is so constructed as to slide in such a manner, as to give either ox more or less yoke.

Common yokes of all kinds, with and without irons or bows.

### OX BOWS.

#### PATENT OX BOW KEYS.

These are very plain and simple, and a perfect security to the bows.

### AXE HANDLES.

#### HOES.

WILSON & PERKINS' Potato or Cultivating Prong Hoe, with Side Cutters. These Hoes are made of the best of steel, and spring tempered, work very free and easy. They are used for all kinds of field as well as horticultural purposes, and are peculiarly well adapted for rough stony and gravelly soil. They enter the ground very easy, and are no way liable to clog.

The side cutters serve as a bush scythe for trimming or cutting large weeds, or clearing beds, alleys, &c. They are well tempered, and cut as well as any edge tool.

For digging potatoes they are superior to any kind of hoe used for that purpose; and for digging the southern or Carolina potato, must be a very superior article.

Any person desirous of trying these hoes, may have the liberty of using one 6 months, and if not satisfied, may return it. Price 75 and 87½ cents.

BISBEE's patent cast steel Hoes. These articles are made of the best of cast steel—are very light and strong—work sharp, clean, and free from clogging.

HINE's Common Crook-neck German steel Hoes—well calculated for all kinds of work.

Double-prong Hoes, for loosening or cultivating the ground round trees, beds, &c.

Bog or Side-Hoes, very stout and well made, for clearing low land, cutting hassocks, &c.

Plantation-Hoes, wide and narrow.

Common Hoes of all descriptions and prices.

A great variety of large and small Garden Hoes.

Large and small Dutch Hand-scufflers, for clearing beds, gravel walks, &c. Different prices.

### GRAIN CRADLES.

This article is coming into general use. One man with a Cradle will do as much work as four men in the common way with the Sickle.

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For levelling the draught of the chain, that each yoke of oxen may draw true.

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Of all sizes. These balls, which are not only ornamental, but useful in preventing the animal from hooking, or being in other respects mischievous. Price 50 cents to \$2 a set.

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For securing horses. The improvement in this Staple, is such, that the horse, if cast, or in any way entangled, can disengage and free himself. Chain halters for the same.

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For Barns or Stables. This Lamp is so constructed that it may be placed in any part of a barn, proper to place a light, with perfect safety. The light being put in at the bottom, no door or opening is necessary, and the construction or form of the glass renders the light very clear and brilliant. Price \$2, and \$2 50.

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Large and small Garden Rollers.

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Of all sizes, with broad or narrow wheels, made to order at the shortest notice.

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Ox and Horse Wagons, Hand Carts, and Pleasure Wagons.

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Different sizes and prices, calculated for private families, or large establishments.

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Improved Apple paring machines, and coring Stamps.

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For securing Lightning Rods.

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Furnished and put up to order with insulating glasses.

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Best steel Irish do. with long handles.

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Cast steel Edging and Trimming Knives.

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THIS is a weekly paper devoted to Agriculture, Gardening, and Rural Economy; edited by THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, assisted by various agricultural writers, and by the observations of the best practical farmers in New England. It is printed in a quarto form, (paged) making a volume of 416 pages annually, to which a title page and index are furnished gratis. This journal has been published for seven years; during which time the most assiduous exertions have been made by the Editor to make it acceptable and useful to the Farmer and Horticulturist. From the increasing number and respectability of its correspondents, and the means now at the command of the Editor, the Publisher feels a confidence in recommending it to the favorable notice of the public, as a journal with regard to whose future character they will not be disappointed. By a recent vote of the Board of Visitors of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge, the intelligent Curator of that establishment has been requested to make known, through the New England Farmer, the details and results of his experiments in various horticultural subjects—the choice of soil, and situation, with regard to various plants, &c.;—and by a recent vote of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, all communications on Horticultural subjects, addressed to the President, are to be published regularly in the New England Farmer, so that this Journal will contain the complete Transactions of the Society.

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